DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 401 554 CS 215 562

AUTHOR	Blount, R. Howard, Jr.
TITLE	Language Arts Lingo: Glossaries and Flashcards for 200+ Terms.
REPORT NO	ISBN-1-56417-665-7
PUB DATE	97
NOTE	253p.; Flashcards are printed on colored paper. Published by Good Apple, Division of Simon & Schuster, 299 Jefferson Road, P.O. Box 480, Parsippany, NJ 07054-0480.
AVAILABLE FROM	Frank Schaffer Publications, 23740 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505.
PUB TYPE	Books (010) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Classroom Techniques; Definitions; Educational Games; Fiction; Figurative Language; *Glossaries; Intermediate Grades; Junior High Schools; *Language Arts; Learning Strategies; *Literary Genres; *Literature Appreciation; Middle Schools; Nonfiction; *Resource Materials
IDENTIFIERS	*Flash Cards

ABSTRACT

Intended for teachers of grades 4-8, this book provides tools and resources to help students fall in love with literature. The book contains reproducible glossaries containing over 200 literary, genre, book content, and book construction terms, along with removable flashcards, to make reviewing language arts essentials easy, enjoyable, and fun. The book provides game suggestions such as tic-tac-toe and "Jeopardy." The book's literary terms glossary and flashcards include figurative language, creative devices, story parts, skills, and similar expressions related to poetry and prose. The Genre glossary and flashcards cover both content (poetry and prose) and form (fiction and nonfiction). The Book Terminology glossary and flashcards cover book content and construction, with terms ranging in difficulty from simple to advanced. The book's instructions suggest that definitions and examples can be modified by using titles and excerpts students will recognize and that unfamiliar listed examples can be used as springboards to introduce and seek out new titles or pieces. (CR)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

GA 1575

LANGUAGE ARTS LINGO

Glossaries and Flashcards for 200+ Terms

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

ED 401 554

ERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

N Flanagan

) THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

BY R. HOWARD BLOUNT, JR.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LANGUAGE ARTS LINGO

Glossaries and Flashcards for 200+ Terms

by R. Howard Blount, Jr.

Good Apple

Dedication

For my fellow scholars and students,

those present and those yet to come . . .

Psalm 119:130 • 2 Timothy 3:15

Editor: Donna Garzinsky

Good Apple
An Imprint of Modern Curriculum
A Division of Simon & Schuster
299 Jefferson Road, P. O. Box 480
Parsippany, NJ 07054-0480

© 1997 by Good Apple. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. This publication, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form by photographic, electronic, mechanical, or any other method, for any use, including information storage and retrieval, without written permission from the publisher. Student glossary pages excepted. ISBN: 1-56417-665-7
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PAT 01 00 99 98 97

CONTENTS

Introduction

Using Literary Glossaries and Flashcards 4

Literary Flashcard Games 6

Part 1

Glossaries 8

A. Literary Terms 8

B. Genre 13

C. Book Terminology 19

Sources 22

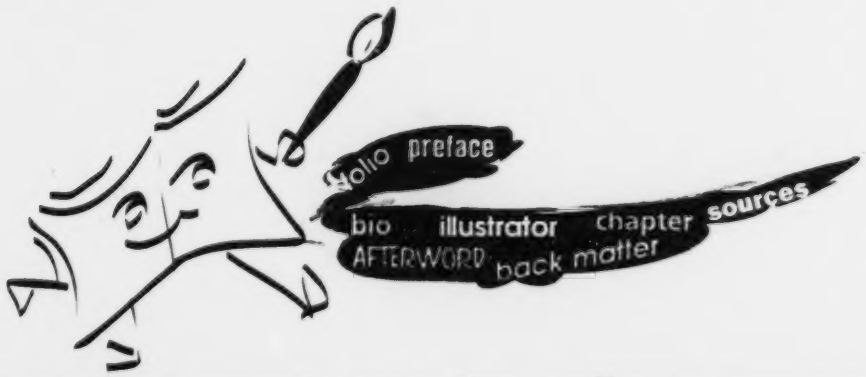
Part 2

Flashcards 23

A. Literary Terms 23

B. Genre 69

C. Book Terminology 117



INTRODUCTION

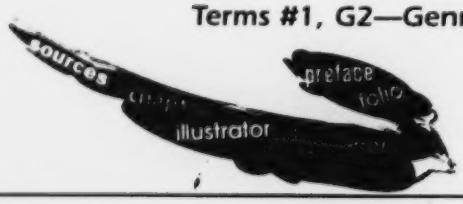
Using Literary Glossaries and Flashcards

Dear Colleagues,

In my literature-based sixth-grade classroom, my ultimate goal is to convert my average students into junior literary snobs, or at least to encourage them to fall deeply in love with reading and writing. Students delve into the rich world of literature, including the study of literary terms, genre, and book terminology.

To accomplish this, I've developed the following set of literary glossaries and flashcards for student use. The three reproducible glossaries contained in **Language Arts Lingo** become a permanent reference in my students' folders. Students mark selected glossary entries with a highlighter pen for easy focus and referral. To help students review the glossaries' content, I put the terms on homemade flashcards. The flashcards included in this book are designed to be removed and separated along the perforations. You may wish to laminate them. My students invented games to play and even asked to use the cards for study. They internalized and increased their retention of the material dramatically. They even trounced "gifted" classes in the school Library Jeopardy tournament! Because the flashcards have been so beneficial in my classroom, I believe they will be equally effective for other language arts teachers as well.

The glossaries and flashcards are each divided into three domains: Literary Terms, Genre, and Book Terminology. A single term is printed on the front side of each flashcard. On the reverse side are the term's definition and, where possible, authentic examples from literature. Each card is labeled for its domain, for example, **LT1** is **Literary Terms #1, G2—Genre terms #2,** and **BT5—Book Terms #5.**



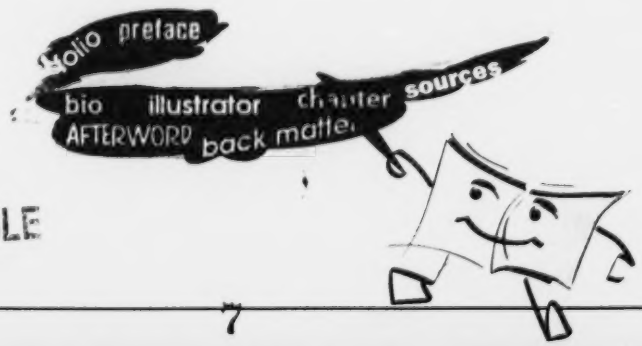
The Literary Terms glossary and flashcards include figurative language, creative devices, story parts, skills, and similar expressions related to poetry and prose. The Genre glossary and flashcards cover both content (poetry and prose) and form (fiction and nonfiction). The Book Terminology glossary and flashcards cover book content and construction. The terms range in difficulty from simple to advanced. You will be the one best able to determine the terms most appropriate for your class.

Feel free to modify definitions and examples by using titles and excerpts your students will recognize. Use any unfamiliar listed examples as springboards to introduce and seek out new titles or pieces. Examples that include blank spaces in the titles indicate where the key term is part of the title. In these cases, simply say the word **blank** instead.

It is my hope that these glossaries and flashcards will enhance the instruction, review, and retention of literary terms in your classroom and in the process increase student understanding of the literature that so enriches our lives. If you find this resource to be valuable and have a success story to share, I would enjoy hearing from you. Feedback of any kind is always welcome. Please send all correspondence with a SASE.

Literarily yours,

R. Howard Blount, Jr.
603 W. Dixie St.
Plant City, FL 33566
(813) 752-4131



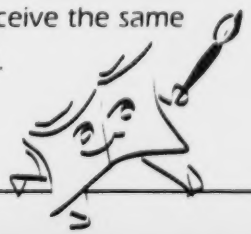
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Literary Flashcard Games

The three main ways to give clues or ask questions with literary flashcards are by **term, definition,** or **example.** If you call out a **term,** the contestants provide either an acceptable definition or example. If you call out a **definition** or an **example,** the players provide the correct term. Variations of these methods are only limited by your creativity. Following are several games and variations that work well with literary flashcards.

Quiz Teams

Organize teams of three to five players each. Call out a question or clue to each team sequentially. Team members have 15 seconds to determine their response, then the captain must give the answer. Award one point (tally mark) for each correct response. For incorrect responses, the next team gets a chance to steal a point by providing a correct response. If they answer correctly, award the point. If the response is incorrect, provide the answer. Proceed by calling out the next question or clue for the same team. Continue play, making sure that all teams receive the same number of turns.



Creative Team Play and Scorekeeping Variations

Instead of keeping score by tally marks, try the following variations.

- Play tic-tac-toe by drawing a large 3 x 3 matrix (grid with 3 columns and 3 rows) on the chalkboard. Correct responses allow opposing teams to place an **X** or **O** on the board. Each "three-in-a-row" wins a point. No point is awarded for a "cat" (when neither team is able to complete three in a row). Try more exciting games with a 4 x 4 or 5 x 5 matrix.
- Draw a "literary football field" on the chalkboard or markerboard. Use small magnets for players. Each correct response allows the teams to advance their magnetic players ten yards up the field. The first team to reach the opposing goal line wins.
- Draw a "literary baseball diamond" on the chalkboard or markerboard. Use small magnets for players. Each correct response allows a team to advance its magnetic players one base around the diamond. The team that scores the most runs wins. For variation, play with single, double, triple, and home-run questions.

- Play 20 questions. The team to first collect 20 points is the winner.
- If you regularly play with the same teams, try keeping a running score on a wall chart.

Literary Jeopardy

Design a Jeopardy game panel on a standard or tall science project board. Add three columns labeled **Literary Terms, Genre,** and **Book Terminology**. Glue five library-card pockets vertically under each heading, assigning them point values 100 through 500. Select flashcards from the appropriate domains and place them in the pockets according to degree of difficulty, with 100 being the easiest and 500 the most difficult. Identify two "daily doubles" if so desired. Contestants may compete as two individuals or two teams.

The game begins with one team selecting an answer category and value. The host reads the definition from the flashcard, and the player or team must provide the term in question format (for example, **What is simile?**). If the response is correct, the assigned points are awarded. If the response is incorrect, the opposing team gets to steal. (Daily double answers may not be stolen.) If their answer is correct, the assigned points are awarded. If the response is incorrect, the host provides the answer. Play continues with the same team selecting a category and value.

When all categories have been exhausted, the host states the "final Jeopardy" answer category. Contestants wager based on their total scores and write the amount on a sheet of paper. When the answer is read, the players write their responses below the wager and submit the papers to the host. When the responses have been read, final scores are tallied, and the winner(s) are declared. (Thanks, Carol!)

Card Collecting

The object of card collecting is for contestants to collect as many flashcards as possible. One version is played with a host and a small group (up to three players). When the host delivers a question or clue, the contestants shout out their responses. The host determines the contestant who first gave the correct response and awards the flashcard to that player. If no correct response is given, the host provides the answer, and the card is placed at the bottom of the stack. The game continues until all of the preselected cards have been distributed. Contestants then count their cards. The player with the most cards is declared the winner.

PART 1
Glossaries

Literary Terms

acronym ▪ a new word created from the first letters of a series of words

allegory ▪ a literary piece that disguises a deeper meaning within the story

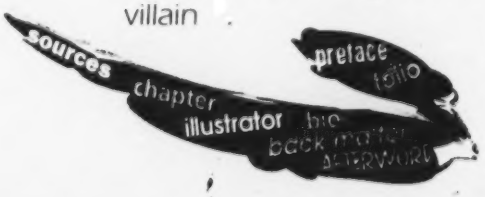
alliteration ▪ the repetition of the same initial sounds in a series of words

allusion ▪ a passing reference to a historical or literary person, place, event, or work that is not explained in the piece

analogy ▪ the explanation of an idea by means of a figurative, more familiar parallel idea

annotation ▪ a brief description or summary accompanying a bibliographic listing

antagonist ▪ the most prominent character who opposes the protagonist; the villain



aphorism ▪ a brief statement expressing a general truth

archetype ▪ a universally recognized setting, character, symbol, theme, or image that regularly appears in literature

bibliophile ▪ a person who loves books; a "biblioholic"

bibliophobe ▪ a person who hates or fears books

characterization ▪ the description of the internal attributes of story characters

character ▪ a person or animal around whose actions a story revolves

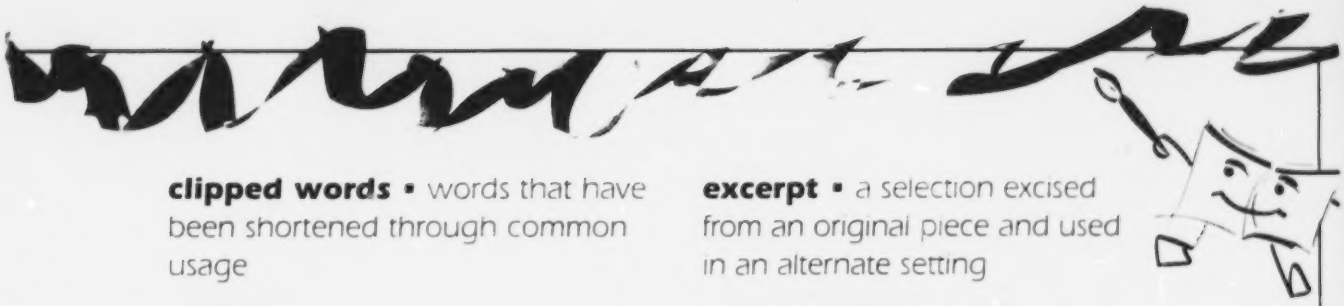
- **main character** ▪ the central story personage
- **secondary character** ▪ an essential supporting story personage

cliché ▪ a highly overused word or expression

cliffhanger ▪ a device of suspense that leaves the reader wanting to read on

climax ▪ the turning point of the plot or story action, usually characterized by great intensity

© 1997 Carol Hope



clipped words • words that have been shortened through common usage

conflict • the primary battle or problem faced by the protagonist

- **internal conflict** • the struggle within a character
- **external conflict** • the character's struggle with an outside force

connotation • a word's suggested variation or shade of meaning

cyclical story • a story that ends where it began

denotation • the dictionary meaning of a word

dialect • a distinctive form of a language spoken by members of an identifiable regional, national, or social group

dialogue • the exact words spoken by story characters; conversation

epithet • a word or phrase used to capture a person's most outstanding characteristic

eponym • a word whose origin is a person's name

euphemism • verbiage that puts a positive, respectful slant on a negative subject

excerpt • a selection excised from an original piece and used in an alternate setting

falling action • the plot events immediately following the climax that lead to the resolution; dénouement

figurative language • creative language or figures of speech used in poetry and prose

flashback • recalling previous events at a latter point within a story; analepsis

foreshadowing • literary clues that allude to future story events

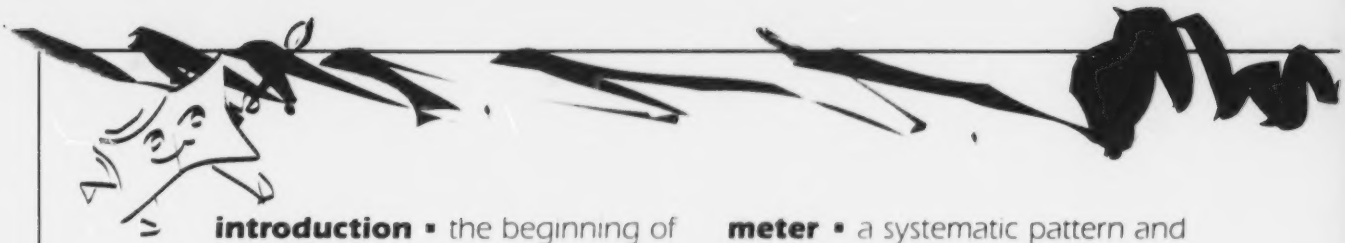
genre • traditionally the five major classifications of literature—drama, poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and essay; commonly referred to as any particular type of published writing characterized by form or content

hero or **heroine** • a story character who exhibits remarkable strength or courage

hyperbole • the use of obvious excessive exaggeration

idiom • a common saying unique to a group of people that has a meaning apart from its literal translation; idiomatic expression

imagery • descriptive language that evokes mental impressions of the five senses



introduction ▪ the beginning of a plot sequence that acquaints the reader with characters and setting

irony ▪ the contrast between the way something appears to be and what it actually is

jargon ▪ conversational language unique to a group, trade, or profession

kenning ▪ a brief metaphor or stock phrase used in place of a more familiar term

linear story ▪ a story that begins at one point and ends at a distant point

literary license ▪ the author's right to break the rules of standard spelling, grammar, and punctuation for the sake of creativity

literature ▪ creative writing of universally recognized artistic value

malapropism ▪ the misuse of words characterized by confusion with similar terms

meiosis ▪ a form of understatement whereby something is referred to in less-than-accurate terms

metaphor ▪ a comparison between two distinct objects that does not use the words **like** or **as**

meter ▪ a systematic pattern and measure of rhythm used in poetry

metonymy ▪ replacing the name of one thing with the name of another closely associated thing

mood ▪ the general feeling evoked in a reader through the author's use of words

moral ▪ a lesson or principle intentionally communicated through the form of a story

motivation ▪ a story character's reason for exhibiting a particular behavior

narrative ▪ any form of writing that tells a story

narrator ▪ the person telling the story, usually a character or the author

onomatopoeia ▪ the use of words that imitate sounds

oxymoron ▪ the combined use of terms that seem to be contradictory

pace ▪ the rate at which a story moves along, defined by the tension between descriptive passages and action sequences

palindrome ▪ a word or phrase that reads the same both forward and backward

© 1997 Curt Ayre

paradox ▪ a statement or situation whereby two opposing conditions exist simultaneously

parody ▪ the imitation of an author's style or literary work, most commonly for amusement

personification ▪ attributing human characteristics to nonhuman objects

plagiarism ▪ passing off the writings of another person as one's own

plot ▪ the sequence of story events

poetic justice ▪ a deserved happy ending for heroes and a sad fate for villains

poetic license ▪ the poet's freedom to depart from conventional poetic devices

point of view ▪ the perspective from which a story is told

- **first person** ▪ the story told from the author's or one character's perspective, characterized by use of the pronouns **I**, **me**, **my**, **we**, **us**, and **our**
- **third person omniscient** ▪ the narrator tells the story from the perspective of more than one character
- **third person limited** ▪ the narrator tells the story from one character's perspective

portmanteau words ▪ words with dual meanings that have been blended through common usage

protagonist ▪ the main character in a story; the hero or heroine

pun ▪ a play on words involving two similar-sounding words that have distinctive meanings

purpose ▪ the author's reason for writing a literary piece, most commonly to entertain, inform, persuade, or describe

quote or **quotation** ▪ a reference to the exact words spoken by another well-known person or used in a recognized literary work

redundancy ▪ the unnecessary sequential use of two or more words with identical or similar meanings; overblown phrasing

repetition ▪ the effective use of recurrent words, phrases, incidents, themes, images, or symbols in a literary piece

resolution ▪ the final plot component immediately following the falling action; the outcome of a story

rhyme ▪ in poetry the repetitive use of words or ending syllables that share the same sound

rhyme scheme ▪ a standard rhyming pattern

rhythm ▪ a poetic beat using light and heavy stress patterns; the harmonious pattern of syllables in prose

rising action ▪ the plot events that lead to the climax; complication

satire ▪ humorous mockery of the folly, vice, or stupidity of deserving individuals or institutions in hope of effecting reform

scene ▪ in drama, the subdivision of a play or an act; one event in a story

sequence of events ▪ the standard plot flow—introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution

setting ▪ the time and place in which a story takes place

simile ▪ a comparison between two distinct objects using the words **like** or **as**

slang ▪ nonstandard colorful sayings or terms; irreverent street language

stanza ▪ a division within a poem, consisting of a number of related lines

style ▪ an author's unique way of writing—creative or recognizable uses of theme, diction, syntax, imagery, rhythm, or figurative language

subplot ▪ a minor related story within the dominant plot

surprise ending ▪ an unexpected conclusion to a story, often marked by satisfaction or disappointment

suspense ▪ the feelings of excitement, anxiety, and anticipation radiating from a story that motivate the reader to read on

symbolism ▪ the use of images in literature that represent other entities or meanings

synecdoche ▪ referring to a whole by one of its parts or a more comprehensive whole

theme ▪ the author's message or the main idea of a story

tone ▪ manner of expression revealing author's attitude toward subject matter or reader

© 1997 Good Apple

Genre

adventure • a literary work with elements of risk, action, and suspense

ABC poem • unrhymed verse of up to 26 lines, each word beginning sequentially with the letters of the alphabet

almanac • a reference book published annually that contains updated statistics, lists, tables, and charts of information from many fields

anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story

anthology • a collection of literary pieces, such as poems, essays, short stories, or plays, contained in one volume

atlas • a reference book of maps, geographic tables, and charts

autobiography • the story of a person's life written by that person

ballad • a narrative poem or folk song with simple stanzas and a recurring refrain

biography • the story of a person's life

cento • a rhymed **aabbcc** "patchwork" poem consisting of lines borrowed from various existing poems

chapbook • a cheaply produced pamphlet sold by peddlers from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; a small, often self-published, paperback book of poetry

cinquain • an unrhymed 5-line poem dividing 22 syllables into a 2-4-6-8-2 pattern

classic • a definitive literary work that has been widely read and recognized for many years

clerihew • a humorous 4-line rhymed poem based on a person's name

comedy • a humorous play or literary work

comic strip • a humorous vignette illustrated with multipaneled scenes, caricatures, and ballooned dialogue

companion title • a literary piece that stands alone but is related in character or setting to another work

© 1997 Good Apple

concrete poem • verse arranged visually or shaped to represent its theme

contemporary fiction • a literary work with no distinguishable regional or periodic attachments that technically could occur anywhere in modern times

couplet • a 2-lined rhyming stanza or poem

diamante • a form of unrhymed poetry that physically resembles a diamond; related to cinquain

diary • a daily written record of one's personal experiences

dictionary • a reference book for finding meanings, pronunciations, and other information related to words

drama • a literary work designed for public performance by actors

dramatic poem • a narrative play written in verse form, involving two or more voices

elegy • a poem lamenting a death

encyclopedia • a comprehensive reference book containing articles on a wide variety of topics

epic • a long narrative work of poetry, prose, or drama that ceremoniously recounts the deeds of a legendary hero

epigram • a concise, clever poem that expresses a single observation

epitaph • a short poem, often engraved on a tombstone, that memorializes someone who has died

essay • a short, formal or informal, written discussion of a subject; composition

eulogy • a spoken or written tribute praising someone who has died

fable • a short story with a moral; commonly uses animal characters with human characteristics

fairy tale • a story involving legendary royalty, commoners, and magical characters; often begins with **Once upon a time . . .** and ends with . . . **they lived happily ever after.**

© 1997 Good Apple

fantasy ▪ a fictional work marked by supernatural or magical characters and events that could not happen in real life

- **high fantasy** ▪ set within a created world
- **low fantasy** ▪ set within the real world

fiction ▪ a literary work created by the author's imagination; an untrue story

folklore ▪ the traditional oral culture of a people: its beliefs, practices, myths, folk tales, legends, fables, fairy tales, parables, and tall tales

folk tale ▪ a magical story that is unique to a cultural group and that has been modified by years of oral retellings prior to being put into print

free verse ▪ poetry that follows no standard pattern of rhythm or rhyme

grue ▪ a short, simple, gruesome rhyming poem

haiku ▪ a 3-line, 17-syllable poetic form of Japanese origin that describes a single natural image in a 5-7-5 syllabic pattern

historical fiction ▪ an untrue story set in an authentic period from the past and characterized by events that could have happened

horror ▪ a literary work marked by elements of extreme suspense told in shocking, gruesome detail; a thriller

humor ▪ a funny literary work

informational book ▪ nonfiction title that provides extensive data on a particular topic

interactive fiction ▪ a story that allows the reader to determine the direction the narrative will take

journal ▪ a written record of experiences, reflections, and perceptions that is appended on a regular basis

journalism ▪ written pieces that deal with news items and that are published in periodicals or reported through the media

legend ▪ an unverified story passed down orally from generation to generation

© 1997 Carol Ryan

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

letter • any formal or informal written communication from one person to another

light verse • an amusing form of verse having no serious purpose

limerick • a humorous 5-line poem in which the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme and contain 3 stresses, while the third and fourth lines rhyme and contain 2 stresses

lyric poem • a form of melodious verse; hymn, ode, psalm, ballad, sonnet, elegy

memoir • an autobiographical account concerning a period in one's life

modern classic • a newly published literary work that has gained considerable attention and has been widely read in recent years

mystery • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around an unsolved crime

myth • an ancient story of gods, goddesses, and superhuman heroes that explains events from a cultural standpoint

narrative poem • a poem that tells a story

nonfiction • any true written work

nonsense • an amusing poem characterized by uses of nonexistent terms and illogical ideas

novel • a book-length work of fictional prose with a complex extended plot

novelette • a cheaply produced, sensational short novel; pulp fiction

novella • a fictional work of intermediate length and complexity that place it between a short story and a novel; a short novel

nursery rhyme • traditional rhythmic rhyming verse for young children

ode • a lengthy, formal lyric poem with a serious tone

parable • an allegorical story that illustrates a religious lesson or moral

parallel poem • verse in which each line begins or ends with the same word or phrase

pastoral poem • verse about country life, especially related to shepherding; idyll

© 1997 Carol Ann Wise

periodical • a regularly issued news publication; newspaper, magazine, bulletin

play • a drama acted out onstage

poetry • creative writing characterized by formal patterns of verse, thought and emotion, lines and stanzas, rhythm and rhyme

prequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that gives an account of events prior to the narrative of an earlier work

propaganda • information or ideas distributed by commercial advertisers or the promoters of a political belief or cause; persuasive techniques include bandwagoning, glittering generality, red herring, transfer, snob appeal, testimonial, prestige identification, card stacking, plain folks, exigency, name calling, flag waving, innuendo

prose • writing characterized by sentences and paragraphs; any type of writing that is not poetry

proverb • a short, widely used saying that expresses a general truth

quatrain • a 4-line rhyming stanza or poem

realistic fiction • a created literary piece involving elements that could actually occur in life

reference books • volumes containing extensive information within a specific area; dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopedia, almanac, atlas

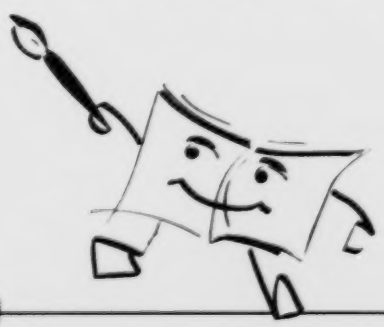
romance • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around a love affair

science fiction • a futuristic work of literary fantasy characterized by time and space travel, nonexistent technology, alien creatures, and other improbable scientific events

script • the written version of a play or motion picture

sequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that continues the narrative of an earlier work

serial • a collection of stories published in sequential installments that feature the same characters, setting, or theme



© 1997 Teacher's Aide

sermon • a religious discourse offering words of encouragement and correction

short story • a brief work of fiction that can be read in one sitting

soliloquy • a dramatic monologue given by a lone character

sonnet • a 14-line rhyming lyric poem with lines of equal length that follows one of several conventional rhyme schemes

tabloid • a highly illustrated, half-size newspaper featuring sensational stories and general gossip

tall tale • a humorous, highly exaggerated story detailing the impossible feats of a folk character

tanka • a 5-line, 31-syllable poetic form of Japanese origin in a 5-7-5-7-7 syllabic pattern; related to haiku

tercet • a 3-line rhymed stanza or poem; a triplet

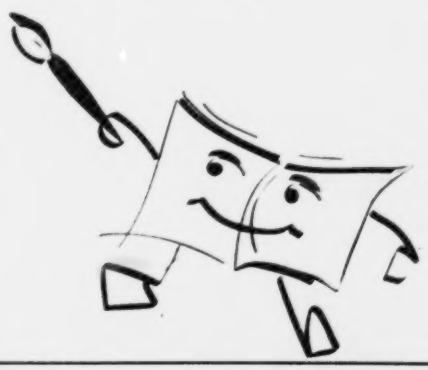
textbook • a book adopted by schools for the formal study of an academic subject area

thesaurus • a reference book used for finding synonyms and antonyms of words

tragedy • a serious play or literary work with an unhappy or disastrous ending

trilogy • a collection of three related literary works

western • a literary work with a plot that revolves around frontier life in the American West



Book Terminology Glossary

Book Content Terms

acknowledgments • a word of appreciation to individuals or groups who provided significant assistance in the creation of a book

afterword • a word from the author immediately following the text or narrative; author's note

anonymous • a term used when the author is unknown or wishes to remain unknown

appendix • a supplement to a book, usually included in the back matter

author • the writer of a book

back matter • book parts located behind the main text of the book; appendix, glossary, sources, bibliography, index

bibliography • list of sources or titles used or recommended by an author

bio • a short biography of an author or illustrator

chapter • a major subdivision of a book

copyright • a form of protection provided by U.S. law to authors of "original works of authorship," including literature, drama, music, and other genres. The owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do or authorize others to do such things as reproduce the work, distribute the work, or perform the work.

copyright date • the year a book is published

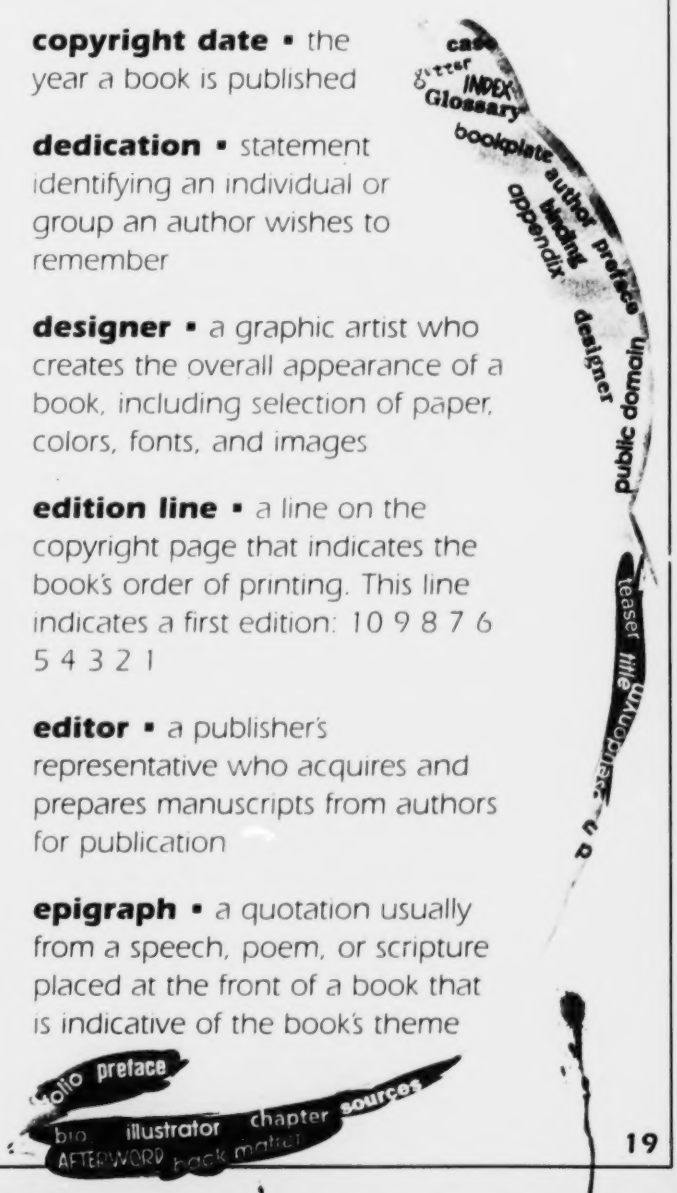
dedication • statement identifying an individual or group an author wishes to remember

designer • a graphic artist who creates the overall appearance of a book, including selection of paper, colors, fonts, and images

edition line • a line on the copyright page that indicates the book's order of printing. This line indicates a first edition: 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

editor • a publisher's representative who acquires and prepares manuscripts from authors for publication

epigraph • a quotation usually from a speech, poem, or scripture placed at the front of a book that is indicative of the book's theme



© 1997 Linda Ayre

epilogue • a summarizing or concluding passage at the end of a story; a passage that tells what happened after the story

folio • a page number

foreword • an introductory word from the author or guest writer

front matter • the book parts located before the main text of the book; half title, ad card, frontispiece, title page, copyright page, dedication, acknowledgments, table of contents, epigraph, preface, foreword, introduction

glossary • an alphabetical listing of book-related terms and definitions

illustrator • the book's artist

index • an alphabetical listing of important words and the page numbers where they are used in the text

introduction • a fairly long note from the author or another person that provides important background information for the book

ISBN • International Standard Book Number; the universal order number

permissions • a list of statements giving permission to use excerpts from other copyrighted works

preface • a brief note from an author

prologue • an introductory or opening passage at the beginning of a story; a passage that tells what happened prior to the story

pseudonym • an assumed name some writers use for publishing purposes; a pen name

public domain • literary works no longer protected by copyright laws

publisher • a company that prints and distributes books

sources • a bibliography of published matter used as research for a book

summary • a brief description of the book, located on the front flap of the dustjacket, on the back cover, or on the copyright page; a synopsis

table of contents • a list of chapter titles and page numbers

teaser • a brief phrase on the book cover designed to make you want to read the book

title • the name of a book

Book Construction Terms

binding ▪ the sewn, stapled, or glued edge of a book

blanks ▪ surplus pages at the back of a book

blind stamping ▪ designs and letters embossed or impressed on hardcover book bindings without color or gilding

bookplate ▪ a label pasted inside a book's front cover that names the owner; ex libris

case ▪ a hard or soft book cover

copyright page ▪ the verso of the title page, containing the copyright date, a rights statement, the full address of the publisher, an edition line, the Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) notice, and ISBN

dust jacket ▪ a paper book cover used with most hardcover books

endpapers ▪ heavy sheets of paper glued to connect the front and back of a book to its cover

errata slip ▪ a loose or pasted slip of printed paper inserted in a book to indicate and correct errors discovered after printing

frontispiece ▪ a book-related map or illustration

gutter ▪ the inside margins of two facing pages

half title ▪ a page listing only the book's title

hardcover ▪ a book with a rigid binding and cover

leaf ▪ one sheet of paper; two pages

page ▪ one side of a leaf

paperback ▪ a book with a soft cover; also called a softcover

recto ▪ the front side of a leaf; a right-hand page

spine ▪ the folded and bound edge of a book; backstrip

title page ▪ the page listing the book's title, author, illustrator, publisher, and place of publication

verso ▪ the back side of a leaf; a left-hand page

Sources

Baldick, Chris. **The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms.** Oxford University Press, 1990.

Barnet, Sylvan and Morton Berman and William Burto. **A Dictionary of Literary Terms.** Little, Brown, 1960.

Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia (Third Edition). HarperCollins, 1987.

Cuddon, J. A. **A Dictionary of Literary Terms.** Penguin, 1979.

Deutsch, Babette. **Poetry Handbook: A Dictionary of Terms.** Funk & Wagnalls, 1957, 1962.

Drury, John. **The Poetry Dictionary.** Story Press, 1995.

Fry, Edward Bernard and Jacqueline E. Kress and Dona Lee Fountoukidis. **The Reading Teacher's Book of Lists** (Third Edition). Prentice Hall, 1993.

Henry, Laurie. **The Fiction Dictionary.** Story Press, 1995.

Hirsch, Linda Longo ed. **Teacher Tested Reading Tips.** Troll Associates, 1992.

Kehow, Michael. **A Book Takes Root: The Making of a Picture Book.** Carolrhoda Books, 1993.

Lipson, Greta Barclay and Jane A. Romatowski. **Calliope: A Handbook of 47 Poetic Forms and Figures of Speech.** Good Apple, 1981.

Oliver, Mary. **A Poetry Handbook.** Harcourt Brace, 1994.

Packard, William. **The Poet's Dictionary: A Handbook of Prosody and Poetic Devices.** Harper & Row, 1989.

Polking, Kirk ed. **Writing A to Z.** Writer's Digest Books, 1990.

Preminger, Alex ed. **Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics.** Princeton University Press, 1965.

Reaske, Christopher Russell. **How to Analyze Poetry.** Monarch Press, 1966.

Snodgrass, Mary Ellen ed. **The Great American English Handbook.** Perma-Bound, 1988.

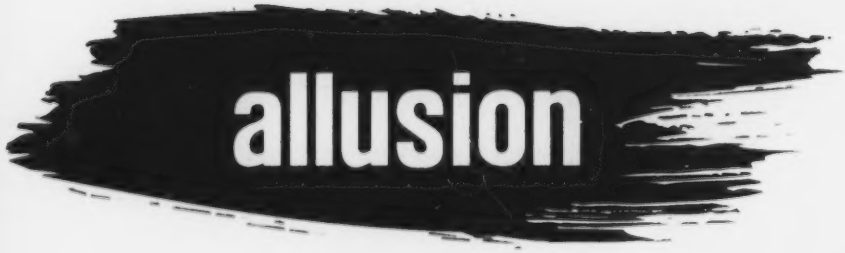
Strouf, Judie. **The Literature Teacher's Book of Lists.** The Center for Applied Research in Education, 1993.

Thrall, William Flint and Addison Hibbard and C. Hugh Holman. **A Handbook to Literature.** The Odyssey Press, 1960.

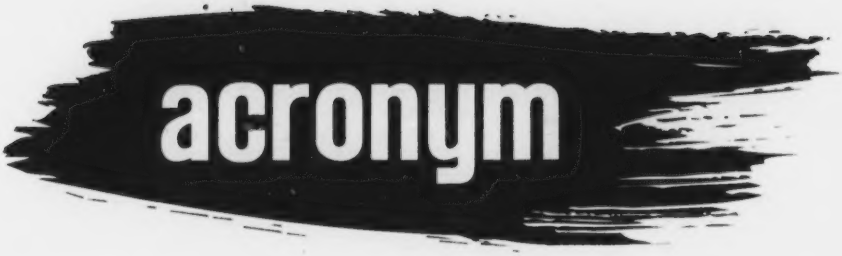
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LT2

LT4



LT1



LT3

acronym • a new word created from the first letters of a series of words LT1

Examples

scuba	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
dj	disc jockey
laser	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
radar	radio detecting and ranging
snafu	situation normal all fouled up

alliteration • the repetition of the same initial sounds in a series of words LT3

Examples

Miss Sook was ruminating on these matters while my mind wandered through a maze as melancholy as the wet twilight.

—Capote, Truman. **The Thanksgiving Visitor.** Random House, 1967.

Silver stars spun before his eyes.

—Wallace, Bill. **Trapped in Death Cave.** Holiday House, 1984.

allegory ▪ a literary piece that disguises a deeper meaning within the story LT2

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

In **The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe,** by C. S. Lewis, Lewis suggests in his writings that his central character—Aslan, the great lion—has another name. When questioned by a little girl in Texas, Lewis replied, "As to Aslan's other name, well, I want you to guess. Has there never been anyone in this world who (1) Arrived the same time as Father Christmas (2) Said he was the Son of the Great Emperor (3) Gave himself up for someone else's fault to be jeered at and killed by wicked people (4) Came to life again (5) Is sometimes spoken of as a Lamb? Don't you really know His name in this world?"

—Lindskoog, Kathryn. **The Lion of Judah in Never-Never Land.** Eerdmans, 1973.

allusion ▪ a passing reference to a historical or literary person, place, event, or work that is not explained in the piece LT4

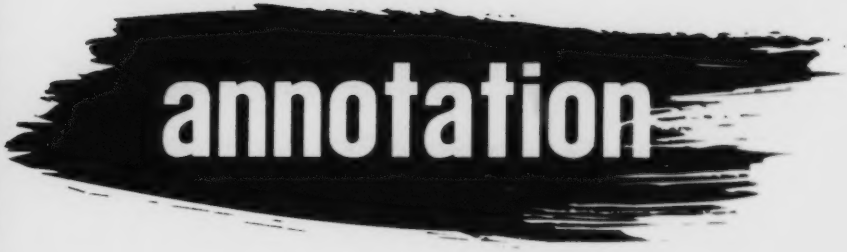
© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

In Maya Angelou's 1992 inaugural poem for President Clinton, entitled "On the Pulse of the Morning," Angelou mentions "The Rock, the River, the Tree . . ." referring to the African American spirituals "No Hiding Place Down Here," "Deep River," "Down by the Riverside," and "I Shall Not Be Moved."

Among the vast number of symbols employed by T. S. Eliot in his five-part poem, "The Waste Land," are references to Ecclesiastes XII, **Antony and Cleopatra, Paradise Lost,** St. Augustine's **Confessions,** and Buddha's **Fire Sermon.**

LT6

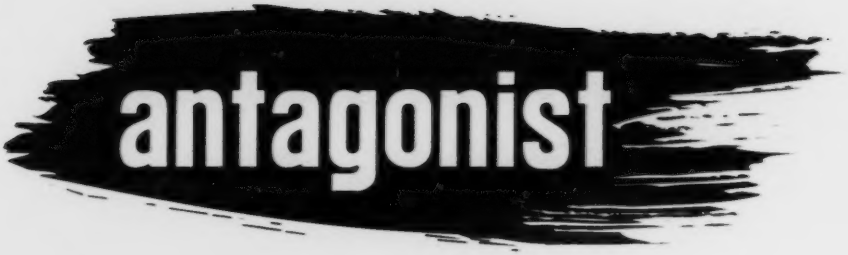


LT8

25

LT5

LT7



analogy • the explanation of an idea by means of a figurative, more familiar parallel idea LT5

Examples

allegory

kenning

metaphor

personification

simile

symbolism

antagonist • the most prominent character who opposes the protagonist; the villain LT7

Examples

Gordy Smith from **Stepping on the Cracks** by Mary Downing Hahn

Odie Ralston from **Trapped in Death Cave** by Bill Wallace

Judd Travers from **Shiloh** by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor

The Sheriff of Nottingham from Robin Hood legends

Medusa from Greek mythology

BEST

annotation • a brief description or summary accompanying a bibliographic listing LT6

Examples

DePaola, Tomie. **Sing, Pierrot, Sing.** Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1983. (The sweetly sad love story of Pierrot, the famed jester of French pantomime, told through color, image, and tradition.)

Spier, Peter. **Rain.** Doubleday, 1982. (Showers, rain, dew drops, puddles, streams, and storms accompany children as they run from the first page to the last.)

—Blount, Jr., R. Howard. **Implementing Literature-Based Instruction and Authentic Assessment.** T. S. Denison, 1996.

© 1997 Good Apple

aphorism • a brief statement expressing a general truth LT8

Example

Tis better to have loved and lost

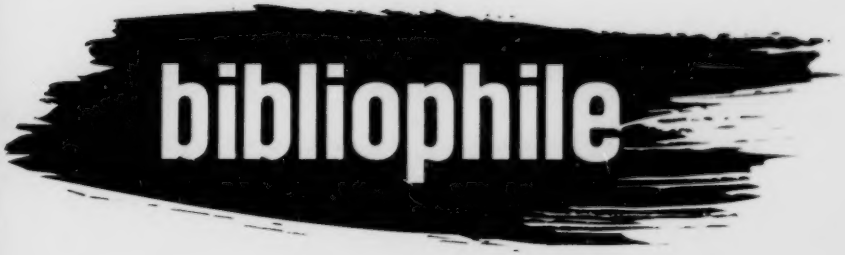
Than never to have loved at all.

—Alfred, Lord Tennyson

© 1997 Good Apple

COPY AVAILABLE

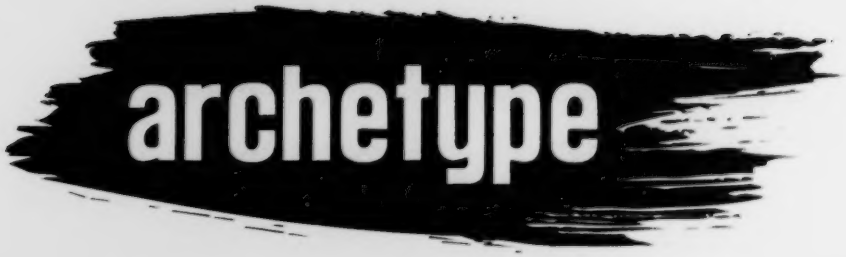
LT10



LT12

27

LT9



LT11

archetype • a universally recognized setting, character, symbol, theme, or image that regularly appears in literature LT9

Examples

A Perfect Society—Utopia, Camelot, Shangri-la, Eden, the Community

The Christ Figure—Shane, Hercules, Billy Budd, Thomas More

The Rebel—Gilly Hopkins, Shoestring, Leslie Burke

The Snob—Prince Brat, Caroline Bradshaw

bibliophobe • a person who hates or fears books LT11

Examples

an illiterate person

a nonreader

bibliophile • a person who loves books; a "biblioholic" LT10

Examples

a librarian

a book collector

an avid reader

a bookstore proprietor

Amanda Beale from **Maniac Magee** by Jerry Spinelli

© 1997 Good Apple

characterization • the description of the internal attributes of story characters LT12

Example

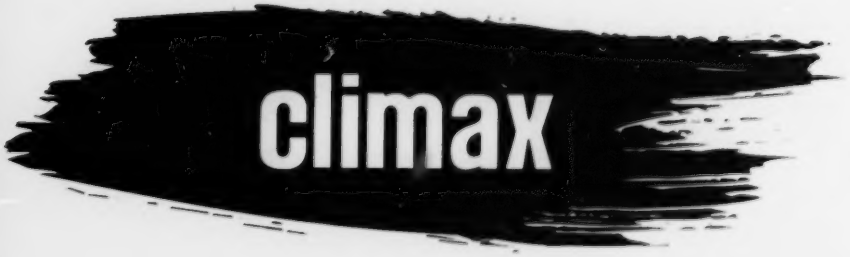
"In addition to never having seen a movie, she has never: eaten in a restaurant, traveled more than five miles from home, received or sent a telegram, read anything except funny papers and the Bible, worn cosmetics, cursed, wished someone harm, told a lie on purpose, let a hungry dog go hungry."

—Capote, Truman. "A Christmas Memory" from **Breakfast at Tiffany's.** Random House, 1958.

© 1997 Good Apple

LT14

LT16



LT13

LT15

character • a person or animal around whose actions a story revolves LT13

Examples

main character—the central story personage
(**Wilber** in **Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White)

secondary character—an essential supporting personage
(**Charlotte** in **Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White)

cliffhanger • a device of suspense that leaves the reader wanting to read on LT15

Example

"Lester screamed a shattering scream at that instant, and Momma rushed past me, nearly knocking me down. I went after her. In less than a breath, it seemed, Momma had picked Lester up and tossed him back toward the front of the soddy. In the same instant, she shoved me away. But not before I saw."

—Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs.** HarperCollins, 1985.

cliché • *a highly overused word or expression* LT14

Examples

Cliché	Correction
beyond a shadow of a doubt	undoubtedly
bury the hatchet	make peace
grinning from ear to ear	smiling
in this day and age	today
one in a million	unique

© 1997 Good Apple
© 1997 Good Apple

climax • *the turning point of the plot or story action, usually characterized by great intensity* LT16

Example

"So what you going to do?" I ask. "Shoot me?"

Travers is so surprised his jaw drops. But I'm cooking now. Nothing can stop me. Braver than I ever been in my life.

"Going to shoot me like that dog I found up here six months back with a bullet in his head?"

Travers stares some more.

"I know whose bullet that was, Judd, and I told Dad, and if folks find me up here with a bullet in me, Dad'll know whose bullet that is, too."

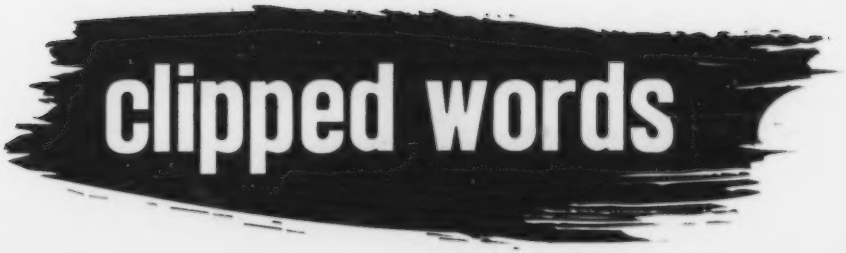
—Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds. **Shiloh.** Atheneum, 1991.

© 1997 Good Apple
© 1997 Good Apple

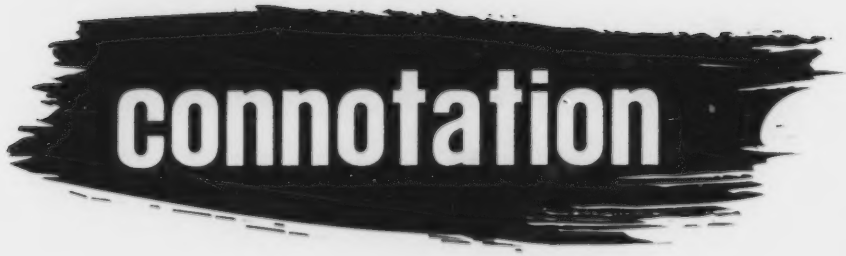
LT18

LT20

LT17



LT19



clipped words • words that have been shortened through common usage LT17

Examples

Clipped Word	Whole Word
ad	advertisement
mum	chrysanthemum
pen	penitentiary
sub	substitute teacher
vet	veteran or veterinarian

connotation • a word's suggested variation or shade of meaning LT19

Examples

Positive	Negative
assertive	bossy; domineering
deceased	dead
diplomatic	two-faced
mentally ill	crazy; loony
pleasingly plump	morbidly obese
unattractive	ugly

conflict • the primary battle or problem faced by the protagonist LT18

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

(**internal**—the struggle within a character)

In **Hatchet** by Gary Paulsen, Brian Robeson must deal with his feelings about his parents' impending divorce.

(**external**—the character's struggle with an outside force)

In **Hatchet** by Gary Paulsen, Brian Robeson must survive alone in the Canadian wilderness.

cyclical story • a story that ends where it began LT20

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

The Tortilla Factory ("La Tortilleria") by Gary Paulsen tells about the hands that plant the corn that eventually becomes the tortilla that feeds the hand that planted the corn.

Louise Bradshaw in **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson grows up believing that her parents show partiality to her twin sister Caroline because Caroline almost died as a baby. At the end of the story, Louise, now a midwife, delivers twins and devotes her attention to the sick one, and through the experience comes to terms with her jealousy.

LT22

LT24

LT21

LT23

denotation • the dictionary meaning of a word LT21

Example

con•ser•va•tive **adj. 1** wanting to keep things as they are and being against change and reform [My mother is a very **conservative** person.] **2** cautious or safe; not risky [a **conservative** taste in music; a **conservative** estimate of costs] **n.** a conservative person

—**Webster's New World Dictionary for Young Adults.** Simon & Schuster Inc., 1992.

dialogue • the exact words spoken by story characters; conversation LT23

Example

"Miss Gomez . . ."

"Yes, Franklin."

"Miss Gomez, my parents aren't here."

"I beg your pardon?"

"My father's working. My mother . . . went out."

"Franklin, you told me they'd be here. I think you said they would be charmed to see me."

"I lied."

—Avi. **Who Was That Masked Man, Anyway?** Orchard, 1992.

dialect • a distinctive form of a language spoken by members of an identifiable regional, national, or social group LT22

Examples

"Two days he be gone, and he come back and make a storm around the place so we all know John he made it. He be gone."

—Paulsen, Gary. **Nightjohn.** Delacorte, 1993.

"... It ain't fittin' to be frolicking when our men from right here on the Creek are dyin' in a war and all. My son darsn't disobey me again to make a fool of hisself. Do you mind what I say?"

—Houston, Gloria. **Littlejim.** Philomel, 1990.

© 1997 Good Apple

epithet • a word or phrase used to capture a person's most outstanding characteristic LT24

Examples

Abraham Lincoln the Great Emancipator

Catherine, Called Birdy

Ethelred the Unready

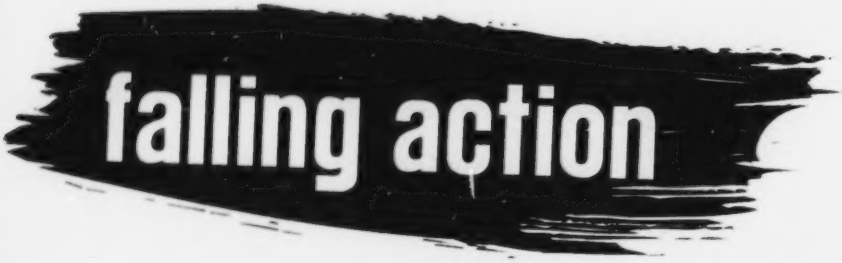
Jesus the Messiah

Peter the Great

© 1997 Good Apple

LT26

LT28



LT25

LT27

eponym • a word whose origin is a person's name LT25

Examples

Eponym	Name
decibel	Alexander Graham Bell
guillotine	Joseph Guillotin
pasteurize	Louis Pasteur
platonic	Plato
sideburns	Ambrose Burnside
teddy bear	Teddy Roosevelt

excerpt • a selection excised from an original piece and used in an alternate setting LT27

Examples

A chapter from **The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe** is reprinted in a basal reader.

A verse from the Christmas carol "I Wonder as I Wander" is used within the narrative of the novel **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson.

A passage from the short story "A Christmas Memory" is published in a literature anthology for young readers.

euphemism • verbiage that puts a positive, respectful slant on a negative subject LT26

Examples

Euphemism	Blunt Truth
"frugal" or "thrifty"	"cheapskate"
"has a great personality"	"is ugly to the bone"
"has a healthy appetite"	"eats like a pig"
"is between jobs"	"is a lazy bum"

© 1997 Good Apple

falling action • the plot events immediately following the climax that lead to the resolution; dénouement LT28

Example

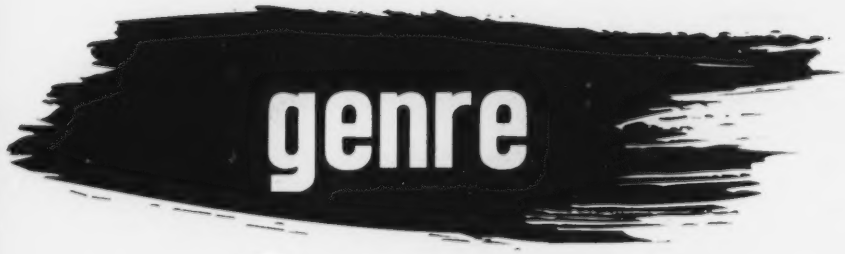
"We're almost there, Gabriel," he whispered, feeling quite certain without knowing why. "I remember this place, Gabe." And it was true. But it was not a grasping of a thin and burdensome recollection; this was different. This was something that he could keep. It was a memory of his own.

—Lowry, Lois. **The Giver.** Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

© 1997 Good Apple

LT30

LT32



37

LT29

LT31

figurative language • creative language or figures of speech used in poetry and prose LT29

Examples

hyperbole

idiom

metaphor

personification

simile

© 1997 Good Apple

foreshadowing • literary clues that allude to future story events LT31

Example

There are two pictures of Emmeline Berryman I have frozen in my memory for all eternity, and this was the first. She was dressed in the most magnificent violet dress I could ever remember seeing, and across her lap lay a sparkling pink parasol flounced with lace and eyelet.

But she wasn't sitting up, ready and amused by our wide-eyed, droop-jawed welcoming party. She was slumped in a faint against the doctor, and her face was gray, like winter prairie grass before a storm.

—Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs.** HarperCollins, 1985.

© 1997 Good Apple

flashback ▪ recalling previous events at a latter point within a story; analepsis LT30

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

As I caressed the smooth surfaces, my mind drifted back through the years, back to my boyhood days. How wonderful the memories were. Piece by piece the story unfolded.

—Rawls, Wilson. **Where the Red Fern Grows.** Doubleday, 1961.

genre ▪ traditionally the five major classifications of literature—drama, poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and essay; commonly referred to as any particular type of published writing characterized by form or content LT32

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

biography

classic

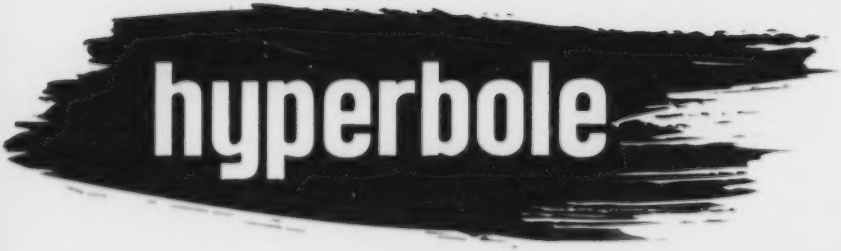
fiction

nonfiction

romance

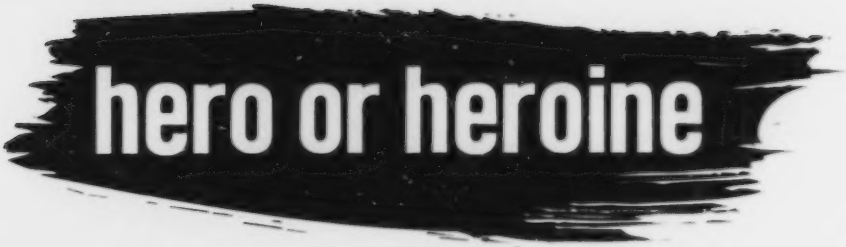
western

LI 34



LI 36

LT33



LT35

hero or **heroine** • a story character who exhibits remarkable strength or courage LT33

Examples

Brian Robeson from **Hatchet** by Gary Paulsen

Hercules

Joan of Arc

Karana from **Island of the Blue Dolphins** by Scott O'Dell

Kit Tyler from **The Witch of Blackbird Pond** by Elizabeth George Speare

idiom • a common saying unique to a group of people that has a meaning apart from its literal translation; idiomatic expression LT35

Examples

I knew Mama meant what she said. This broke my heart.

Far down in the right-hand corner, I found an ad that took my breath away.

The way my grandfather stared at me made me uneasy. I was on needles and pins.

—Rawls, Wilson. **Where the Red Fern Grows.** Doubleday, 1961.

hyperbole • the use of obvious excessive exaggeration LT34

Examples

The amount of medals Franklin D. Roosevelt had either hung around my neck or pinned to my front would have supplied the army with enough metal for a tank.

Just the look on the Captain's face ripped my heart right out of my chest.

—Paterson, Katherine. **Jacob Have I Loved.** HarperCollins, 1980.

© 1997 Good Apple

imagery • descriptive language that evokes mental impressions of the five senses LT36

Example

The black stove, stoked with coal and firewood, glows like a lighted pumpkin. Eggbeaters whirl, spoons spin round in bowls of butter and sugar, vanilla sweetens the air, ginger spices it; melting, nose-tingling odors saturate the kitchen, suffuse the house, drift out to the world on puffs of chimney smoke.

—Capote, Truman. "A Christmas Memory" from **Breakfast at Tiffany's.** Random House, 1958.

© 1997 Good Apple

LT38

LT40

LT37

LT39

introduction • the beginning of a plot sequence that acquaints the reader with characters and setting LT37

Example

Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it. . . . Somehow, it was hotter then: a black dog suffered on a summer's day; bony mules hitched to Hoover carts flicked flies in the sweltering shade of the live oaks on the square. Men's stiff collars wilted by nine in the morning. Ladies bathed before noon, after their three-o'clock naps, and by nightfall were like soft teacakes with frostings of sweat and sweet talcum. . . .

We lived on the main residential street in town—Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia our cook. Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with courteous detachment.

—Lee, Harper. **To Kill a Mockingbird.** Lippincott, 1960.

jargon • conversational language unique to a group, trade, or profession LT39

Examples

baseball—southpaw, duster, green fly, hot corner, Sir Charles

cowboy—tarantula juice, bite the dust, tenderfoot, rubbernecker

diner—sunnyside up, on the side, surf and turf

hip-hop—chill, dis, homeboy, def, fly

teacher—helicopter parent, marble palace, deep sneakers, SSR

irony • the contrast between the way something appears to be and what it actually is LT38

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

There was a funeral service for her in the church. . . . Neither she nor the Captain had been to church for as long as anyone could remember, but the preacher in those days was young and earnest and gave her what was warmly regarded as a "right purty service."

—Paterson, Katherine. **Jacob Have I Loved.** HarperCollins, 1980.

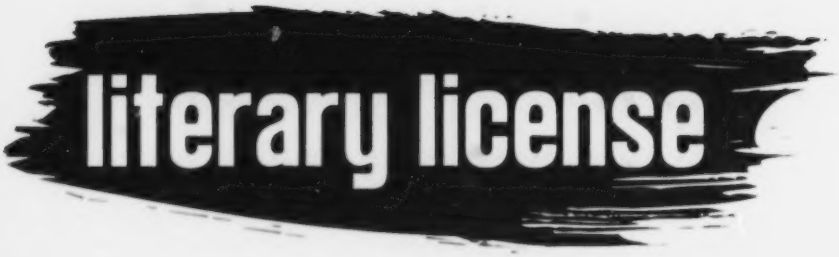
kenning • a brief metaphor or stock phrase used in place of a more familiar term LT40

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Kenning	Term
bone house	body
firewater	whiskey
sky candle	sun

LT42



LT44

LT41

LT43

linear story • a story that begins at one point and ends at a distant point LT41

Examples

In **Pilgrim's Progress** by John Bunyan, the pilgrim named Christian embarks upon a treacherous journey. He encounters many physical and spiritual obstacles along the way, but through determination he makes it to the Celestial City.

At the beginning of **Justin and the Best Biscuits in the World** by Mildred Pitts Walter, Justin is an immature, lazy young man. After spending time at his grandfather's ranch, Justin learns the importance of responsibility.

literature • creative writing of universally recognized artistic value LT43

Examples

classic novel

essay

play

poem

short story

literary license • the author's right to break the rules of standard spelling, grammar, and punctuation for the sake of creativity LT42

© 1997 Good Apple

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

Gary Paulsen's use of fragmented sentences to create a contemplative effect:

> But there was one dog who taught me the most.
> Just one dog.
>
> Storm.
>
> First dog.

—Paulsen, Gary. **Woodsong.** Viking, 1990.

malapropism • the misuse of words characterized by confusion with similar terms LT44

© 1997 Good Apple

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

"Maybe she's got some mysterious illness and doesn't want to be a burden to him."

"Who?"

"Mr. Rice's finance." I had picked up the word, but not the pronunciation from my reading. It was not in the spoken vocabulary of most islanders.

"His what?"

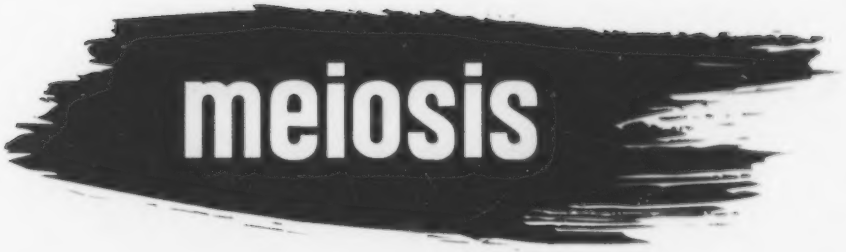
"The woman he's engaged to marry, stupid."

—Paterson, Katherine. **Jacob Have I Loved.** HarperCollins, 1980.

LT46

LT48

LT45



LT47

meiosis • a form of understatement whereby something is referred to in less-than-accurate terms LT45

Examples

Mercutio from **Romeo and Juliet** refers to his mortal wound as a "scratch."

Vincent van Gogh was a part-time doodler.

Whitney Houston can carry a tune.

meter • a systematic pattern and measure of rhythm used in poetry LT47

Examples

Basic Metrical Feet and Symbols

iamb	» /
trochee	/ »
dactyl	/ » »
anapest	» » /
spondee	/ /

(/ = stressed syllable; » = unstressed syllable)

metaphor • a comparison between two distinct objects that does not use the words **like** or **as** LT46

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

The cows watched, their eyes sad in their dinner-plate faces. And I slept, dreaming a perfect dream. The fields had turned to a sea that gleamed like sun on glass. And Sarah was happy.

—MacLachlan, Patricia. **Sarah, Plain and Tall.** HarperCollins, 1985.

Gordy's face turned white. I was standing so close to him I could see the constellations of freckles on his face, the tiny network of blue veins at his temples, the purple scar over his eyebrow, the yellowing bruises on his face.

—Hahn, Mary Downing. **Stepping on the Cracks.** Clarion, 1991.

metonymy • replacing the name of one thing with the name of another closely associated thing LT48

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Metonym	Term
the bottle	alcohol
the Oval Office	the President
the pen	writing
the press	journalism
the sword	warfare

LT50

LT52

LT49

LT51

mood • the general feeling evoked in a reader through the author's use of words LT49

Example

With that he raised himself to one elbow and began to drag himself down the road. The boys and I, candy canes in hand, stood motionless. We watched Mr. John Wallace to see if he would raise the shotgun again. Jeremy, the candy cane in his pocket, watched too. We all waited for the second click of the shotgun. But only the cries of Mr. Tom Bee as he inched his way along the road ripped the silence. "John! John! John!" he cried over and over again. "Ya hear me, John? Till the judgment day! John! John! JOHN!"

There was no other sound.

—Taylor, Mildred D. **The Friendship.** Dial, 1987.

motivation • a story character's reason for exhibiting a particular behavior LT51

Example

"... Son, didn't you know what her fits were?"

Jem shook his head.

"Mrs. Dubose was a morphine addict," said Atticus. "She said she was going to leave this world beholden to nothing and nobody. Jem, when you're sick as she was, it's all right to take anything to make it easier, but it wasn't all right for her. She said she meant to break herself of it before she died, and that's what she did."

Lee, Harper. **To Kill a Mockingbird.** Lippincott, 1960.

moral • a lesson or principle intentionally communicated through the form of a story LT50

Examples

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

"Misery loves company."

"Slow and steady wins the race."

"You are judged by the company you keep."

"You can't please everybody."

—Aesop's Fables

© 1997 Good Apple

narrative • any form of writing that tells a story LT52

Examples

anecdote

epic

novel

novella

short story

© 1997 Good Apple

1954

1956

LT53

LT55

narrator • the person telling the story, usually a character or the author LT53

Examples

Title/Genre	Narrator
To Kill a Mockingbird	Scout Finch (character)
Lincoln: A Photobiography	Russell Freedman (author)
The Story of My Life	Helen Keller (author/subject
Charlotte's Web	E. B. White (author)
The True Story of the Three Little Pigs	the wolf (character)
wordless picture book	the illustrator/the reader
autobiography	the subject (author)

oxymoron • the combined use of terms that seem to be contradictory LT55

Examples

jumbo shrimp	sweet sorrow
original copy	random pattern
holy war	awfully nice
justifiable homicide	freezer burn
death benefits	black light
unbiased opinion	urban cowboy

onomatopoeia • the use of words that imitate sounds LT54

Examples

A noise louder than thunder came through the door. Ker-chug. Ker-chug. Wheep, came the sound. Ker-chug. Ker-chug. Wheep.

—Houston, Gloria. **Littlejim.** Philomel, 1990.

Watermelon seed number three leaves Ben's garage with a thunderous gazonk. Zing, and it's gone.

—Birdseye, Tom. **I'm Going to Be Famous.** Holiday House, 1986.

© 1997 Good Apple

© 1997 Good Apple

pace • the rate at which a story moves along, defined by the tension between descriptive passages and action sequence LT56

Examples

rapid

rollercoaster

slow

steady

stop and go

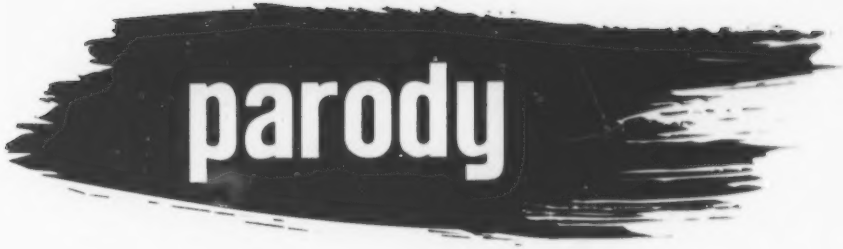
© 1997 Good Apple

LT58

LT60

LT57

LT59



palindrome • a word or phrase that reads the same both forward and backward LT57

Examples

A man, a plan, a canal, Panama.

Madam, I'm Adam.

Tuna roll or a nut?

Was it Eliot's toilet I saw?

Wow!

—Smith, Dona. **Wo! Nemo, Toss a Lasso to Me Now!** Scholastic, 1993.

parody • the imitation of an author's style or literary work, most commonly for amusement LT59

Examples

Parody Titles:

Gooflumps: Stay Out of the Bathroom by R. U. Slime

Politically Correct Bedtime Stories by James Finn Garner

The Night Before Thanksgiving by Dav Pilkey

The Stinky Cheese Man and Other Fairly Stupid Tales by Jon Scieska and Lane Smith

The Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Wolf by Eugene Trivizas

BEST COPY

paradox • a statement or situation whereby two opposing conditions exist simultaneously LT58

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

After the Nazis began to use police dogs to sniff out hidden passengers on the fishing boats, Swedish scientists worked swiftly to prevent such detection. They created a powerful powder composed of dried rabbit's blood and cocaine; the blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed at it, the cocaine numbed their noses and destroyed, temporarily, their sense of smell. Almost every boat captain used such a permeated handkerchief, and many lives were saved by the device.

—Lowry, Lois. **Number the Stars.** Houghton Mifflin, 1989.

personification • attributing human characteristics to nonhuman objects LT60

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

"For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap [their] hands." Isaiah 55:12

—**The Holy Bible (KJV)**

The lightning lit up everything else. Only the mouth of the cave stayed dark, black as death itself.

—Wallace, Bill. **Trapped in Death Cave.** Holiday House, 1984.

AVAILABLE

plot

poetic license

LT61

LT63

plagiarism • passing off the writings of another person as one's own LT61

Examples

"The Gettysburg Address" by R. Howard Blount, Jr.

Copying a report verbatim from an encyclopedia

Not quoting sources

poetic justice • a deserved happy ending for heroes and a bad fate for villains LT63

Examples

At the end of **Trapped in Death Cave** by Bill Wallace, greedy Odie Ralston falls into a rattlesnake pit and is found dead with fifty fang marks on his body.

At the end of **Shiloh** by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor, the love and care that Marty shows Shiloh eventually make the dog become his.

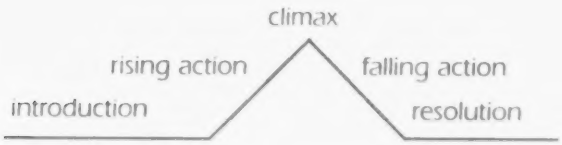
BEST COPY AVA

plot • the sequence of story events LT62

Examples

beginning, middle, end

introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution



© 1997 Good Apple

poetic license • the poet's freedom to depart from conventional poetic devices LT64

Examples

e. e. cummings is known for writing almost exclusively in lowercase letters as well as using unconventional punctuation.

Some poets use irregular shortened forms of words such as "o'er" for "over," "tane" for "taken," or "heav'n" for "heaven" for the sake of rhythm or rhyme.

A poet may write a line in reverse order such as "To the sea he went," rather than "He went to the sea" for the sake of rhythm or rhyme.

Writers of free verse invoke their right to create their own rules of writing. When young poets have learned the rules of grammar, punctuation, and style, they may then choose to sacrifice the rules of writing in order to enhance creativity.

© 1997 Good Apple

LT66

LT68

89

LT65

LT67

point of view • the perspective from which a story is told LT65

Examples

first person—the story told from the author's or one character's perspective, characterized by use of the pronouns **I, me, my, we, us,** and **our**

third person omniscient—the narrator tells the story from the perspective of more than one character

third person limited—the narrator tells the story from one character's perspective

protagonist • the main character in a story, the hero or heroine LT67

Examples

Brian Robeson in **Hatchet** by Gary Paulsen

Louise Bradshaw in **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson

Billy Colman in **Where the Red Fern Grows** by Wilson Rawls

Lucas Cott in **Class Clown** by Johanna Hurwitz

Wilbur in **Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White

portmanteau words • words with dual meanings that have been blended through common usage LT66

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Portmanteau Words	Original Words
bleep	blankout + beep
brunch	breakfast + lunch
fortnight	fourteen + nights
goodbye	God + be (with) + ye
motel	motor + hotel

© 1997 Good Apple

pun • a play on words involving two similar-sounding words that have distinctive meanings LT68

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

"Bee it ever so bumble, there's no place like comb."
"Two maggots were fighting in dead Ernest."
"Eat drink and be merry for tomorrow you may diet."

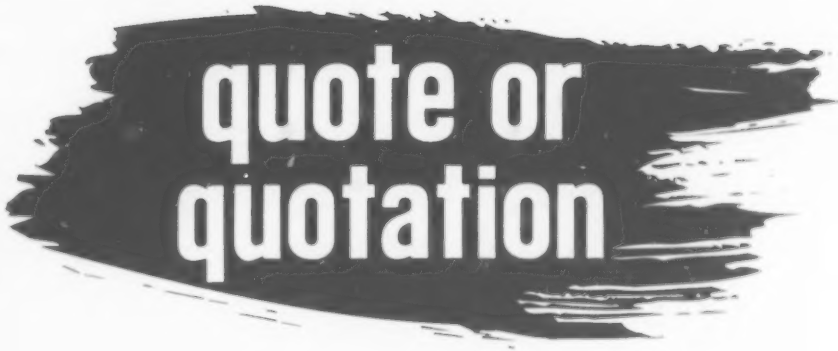
—Gilbreth, Frank B. and Ernestine G. Carey. **Cheaper by the Dozen.** Crowell, 1948, 1963.

The course was listed in the FBI refresher catalog as: SLIME AND PUNISHMENT 3A.

A one-day intensive seminar on nipping insect no-goodskies in the bug, presented by one of the nation's foremost slime fighters.

—Hass, E. A. **Incognito Mosquito Flies Again.** Random House, 1985.

LT70



LT72

LT69

LT71

purpose • the author's reason for writing a literary piece LT69

Examples

to describe

to entertain

to inform

to persuade

redundancy • the unnecessary sequential use of two or more words with identical or similar meanings; overblown phrasing LT71

Example

"Did Mama sing every day?" asked Caleb. "Every-single-day?" He sat close to the fire, his chin in his hand. It was dusk, and the dogs lay beside him on the warm hearthstones.

"Every-single-day," I told him for the second time this week. For the twentieth time this month. The hundredth time this year? And the past few years?

—MacLachlan, Patricia. **Sarah, Plain and Tall.** HarperCollins, 1985.

Other Examples

pain and suffering

in any way, shape, or form

cool, calm, and collected

the exact same thing

quote or **quotation** • a reference to the exact words spoken by another well-known person or used in a recognized literary work LT70

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

"He who would be no slave, must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, cannot long retain it." —From a letter to H. L. Pierce and others, April 6, 1859

—Freedman, Russell. **Lincoln: A Photobiography.** Clarion, 1987.

"It is nonviolence only when we love those that hate us," Gandhi had written before his death.

—Fisher, Leonard Everett. **Gandhi.** Atheneum, 1995

repetition • the effective use of recurrent words, phrases, incidents, themes, images, or symbols in a literary piece LT72

© 1997 Good Apple

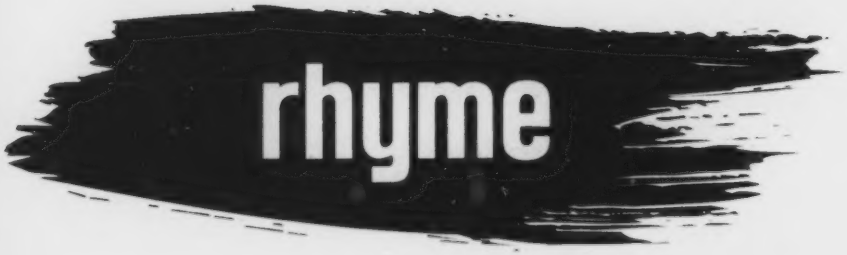
Examples

"Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day"
—Shakespeare, William. **Macbeth.**

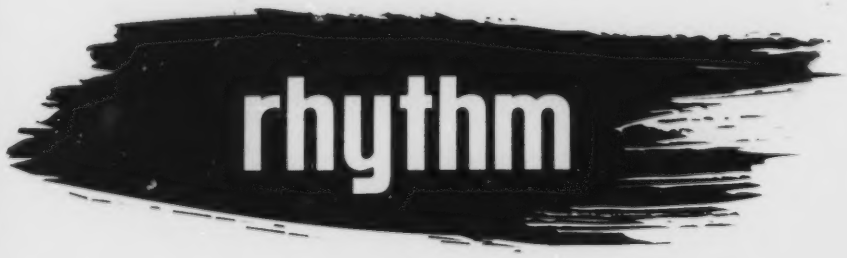
Were the whole world good as you—not an atom better—
Were it just as pure and true,
Just as pure and true as you,
Just as strong in faith and works,
Just as free from crafty quirks,
All extortion, all deceit,
Schemes its neighbors to defeat,
Schemes its neighbors to defraud,
Schemes some culprit to applaud—
Would this world be better?
—Anonymous, excerpt from "The Question"

PY AVAILABLE

LT74

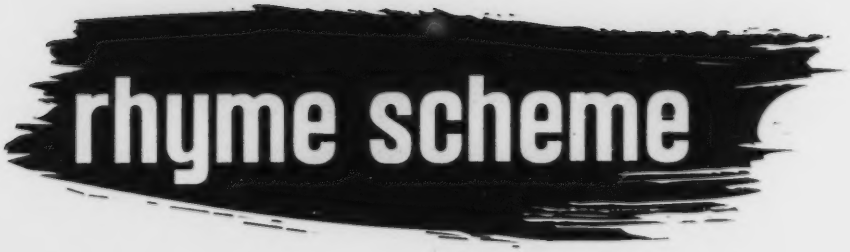


LT76



LT73

LT75



resolution • the final plot component immediately following the falling action; the outcome of a story LT73

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

And there came a day when it was done.

"Done for now," Mick said. "It won't really be done until the trees are full grown—forty or fifty years—and then still won't be done until there are no more names or trees to put in. But done for now."

We were standing—Tru, Mick, Python, and I were standing by the end of the monument area. It was done and in some way looked like it had always been there.

—Paulsen, Gary. **The Monument.** Delacorte, 1991.

rhyme scheme • a standard rhyming pattern LT75

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Patterns:

couplet	**aabbcc**
limerick	**aabba**
quatrain	**abab abcb abba**

BEST COPY AVA

rhyme • in poetry the repetitive use of words or ending syllables that share the same sound LT74

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

sand/band
labor/neighbor
curious/furious
walk/talk
fiddler/riddler
syndicate/vindicate
show/know
ocean/motion
conformity/enormity

rhythm • a poetic beat using light and heavy stress patterns; the harmonious pattern of syllables in prose LT76

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

iambic pentameter
iambic tetrameter
anapestic trimeter
dactylic tetrameter
trochaic tetrameter

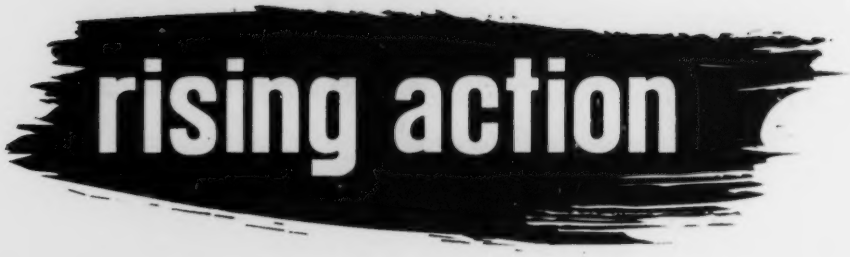
60

ILABLE

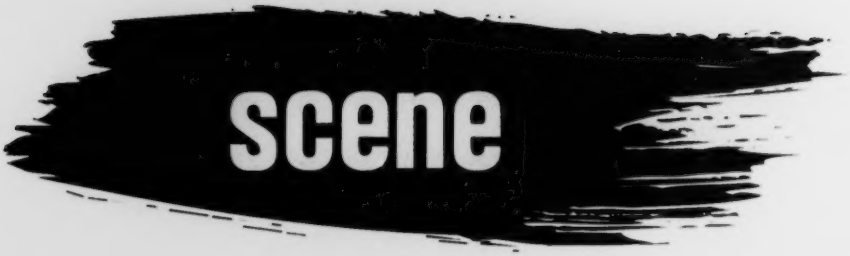
LT78

LT80

LT77



LT79



rising action • the plot events that lead to the climax; complication LT77

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

1. Fern saves Wilbur's life.
2. Wilbur is sold to the Zuckermans.
3. Wilbur gets lonely at his new home.
4. Wilbur meets Charlotte and they become friends.
5. Wilbur learns he is set to be butchered.
6. Charlotte begins to write complimentary words about Wilbur in her web.

—based on **Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White

scene • in drama, the subdivision of a play or an act; one event in a story LT79

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

The part in Shakespeare's **Hamlet** where Hamlet gives his famous monologue

The part in William Gibson's **The Miracle Worker** where Helen Keller first understands fingerspelling

The part in E. B. White's **Charlotte's Web** where Charlotte first writes a word in her web

The part in Katherine Paterson's **Jacob Have I Loved** where Louise comes to terms with her sibling rivalry

satire • humorous mockery of the folly, vice, or stupidity of deserving individuals or institutions in hope of effecting reform LT78

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Aesop's Fables

Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

Animal Farm by George Orwell

Brave New World by Aldous Huxley

Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift

Vanity Fair by William Makepeace Thackeray

sequence of events • the standard plot flow—introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution LT80

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

1. At age 14, Louise Bradshaw has always felt her parents gave preferential treatment to her twin Caroline.
2. Caroline eventually enrolls at Juilliard, then marries Louise's best friend, Call Purnell.
3. Embittered, Louise leaves home to find her own way.
4. Louise becomes a midwife, marries, and becomes a mother.
5. When she delivers a set of twins, she suddenly comes to terms with her bitterness.

—based on **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson

LT82

LT84

LT81

LT83

setting • the time and place in which a story takes place LT81

Examples

Time	Place	Title and Author
1906	Florida Everglades	**Lostman's River** by Cynthia DeFelice
The Future	The Community	**The Giver** by Lois Lowry
Modern Day	Seagrove, Oregon	**I'm Going to Be Famous** by Tom Birdseye
World War II	The Caribbean Sea	**The Cay** by Theodore Taylor
Sept. 12, 1290– Sept. 23, 1291	Stonebridge Manor, England	**Catherine, Called Birdy** by Karen Cushman

© 1997 Good Apple

slang • nonstandard colorful sayings or terms, irreverent street language LT83

Example

Thomas says the king and the people of his court have chosen each his own special profanity so that they don't have to say "Deus!" or "Corpus bones!" or "Benedicite!" as we ordinary folk do. The king says "God's breath!" His son says "God's teeth!" Thomas says "God's feet!" I, not being ordinary shall choose one also. I will try one on each day and see what fits me best. Today it is: God's face!

—Cushman, Karen. **Catherine, Called Birdy.** Clarion, 1994.

© 1997 Good Apple

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

simile • a comparison between two distinct objects, using the words **like** or **as** LT82

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

The prairie was like a giant plate, stretching all the way to the sky at the edges.

—Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs.** HarperCollins, 1985.

Mrs. Underwood looked to be made of dried-out apples. She was small and tight and dry, just like her house, but with a shine that attracted me. She shook my hand, and her thin cool fingers felt like twigs that could be snapped in a minute.

—Rylant, Cynthia. **Missing May.** Orchard, 1992.

stanza • a division within a poem, consisting of a number of related lines LT84

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

"Shenandoah"

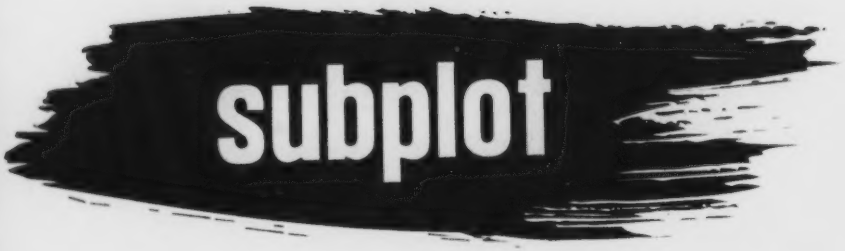
Oh, Shenandoah, I long to hear you,
And see your rolling river,
Oh, Shenandoah, I long to hear you,
Away, I'm bound away, 'Cross the wide Missouri.

'Tis sev'n long years since last I saw you,
And heard your rolling river,
'Tis sev'n long years since last I saw you,
Away, I'm bound away, 'Cross the wide Missouri.

When first I took a rambling notion
To leave your rolling river,
To sail across the briny ocean,
Away, I'm bound away, 'Cross the wide Missouri.

—American River Shanty

LT86



LT88

LT85

LT87

style • an author's unique way of writing—creative or recognizable uses of theme, diction, syntax, imagery, rhythm, or figurative language LT85

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Gary Paulsen uses sentence fragments and one word sentences.

Truman Capote uses run-on sentences filled with series and clauses.

Pam Conrad uses setting-linked simile and metaphor.

Katherine Paterson uses obscure yet powerful words.

Gloria Houston infuses character dialogue with Appalachian dialect.

Paula Danziger writes humorously about the problems of adolescence.

surprise ending • an unexpected conclusion to a story, often marked by satisfaction or disappointment LT87

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm. The dull, precious metal seemed to flash with a reflection of her bright and ardent spirit.

"Isn't it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of obeying, Jim tumbled down on the couch and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep 'em awhile. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now, suppose you put the chops on."

—Henry, O. **The Gift of the Magi.**

subplot • a minor related story within the dominant plot LT86

Example

The growth of Rocky as an artist and the developing relationship between Tru and Mick are minor stories within the greater plot of how Bolton, Kansas, gets a war memorial in **The Monument** by Gary Paulsen.

© 1997 Good Apple

suspense • the feelings of excitement, anxiety, and anticipation radiating from a story that motivate the reader to read on LT88

Example

He walked slowly up to his mother, one eye closed and the other focused down the barrel of the rifle, slowly, slowly, his bare feet sure and steady in the grass.

"Get in the wagon, Ma," he ordered.

"Paulie, you put that down." She was backing up, her arms held away from her sides.

"Into the wagon, Ma," he repeated.

"Paulie, your pa is gonna—"

A blast exploded at her feet, and the hem of her skirt tore from her and flapped on the ground.

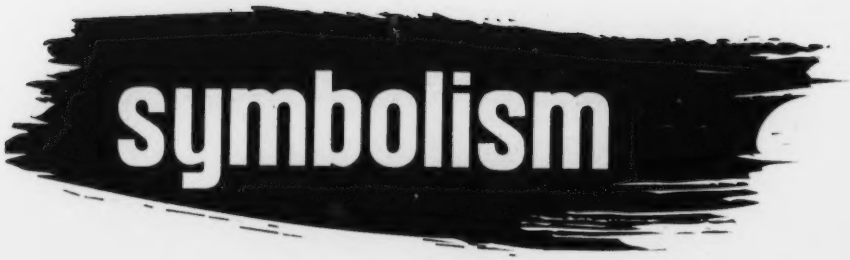
—Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs.** HarperCollins, 1985.

© 1997 Good Apple

LT90

LT92

LT89



LT91

symbolism • the use of images in literature that represent other entities or meanings LT89

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Symbol	Meaning
fire	passion
water	cleansing
roses	love
birds	freedom
sun	happiness
black	death
river	life
shadow	foreboding

theme • the author's message or the main idea of a story LT91

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Theme	Title and Author
friendship	**Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White
art; war	**The Monument** by Gary Paulsen
survival	**Hatchet** by Gary Paulsen
restoration	**The Lost Sailor** by Pam Conrad
independence	**Lyddie** by Katherine Paterson

synecdoche • referring to a whole by one of its parts or a more comprehensive whole

LT90

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

calling a school principal "the administration"

calling a singer "a voice"

calling manual laborers "hands"

calling police officers "the law"

calling the Buccaneers "Tampa"

tone • manner of expression revealing author's attitude toward subject matter or reader

LT92

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

distant

formal

humorous

informal

intimate

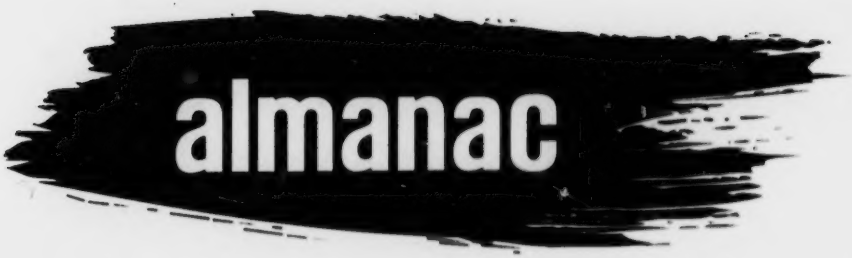
serious

G2

G4

G1

G3



adventure • a literary work with elements of risk, action, and suspense G1

Examples

Bones on Black Spruce Mountain by David Budbill

Dead Man in Indian Creek by Mary Downing Hahn

Rescue Josh McGuire by Ben Mikaelson

The Cay by Theodore Taylor

Trapped in Death Cave by Bill Wallace

© 1997 Good Apple

almanac • a reference book published annually that contains updated statistics, lists, tables, and charts of information from many fields G3

Examples

Poor Richard's _____ by Benjamin Franklin

Statistical Abstract of the United States published by U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Information Please _____ published by Houghton Mifflin

The Old Farmer's _____ published by Yankee Publishing

World _____ **& Book of Facts** published by Funk & Wagnalls

© 1997 Good Apple

ABC poem • unrhymed verse of up to 26 lines, each word beginning sequentially with the letters of the alphabet G2

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

"Food"

Apples	nuts, oranges, peelings
bubbly corn dishes	quiche
eating favorites	ripe strawberries, tacos
greedy helpings	unlimited vegetables
ices	weiners [sic]
juicy kumquat	xcellent, yummy zucchini
luscious melons	

—From **Calliope** by Greta Barclay Lipson, Ed.D. and Jane A. Romatowski, Ed.D. © 1981 by Good Apple, an imprint of Modern Curriculum, Simon & Schuster Elementary. Used by permission.

anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story G4

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

A small child was drawing a picture and his teacher said, "That's an interesting picture. Tell me about it."

"It's a picture of God."

"But nobody knows what God looks like."

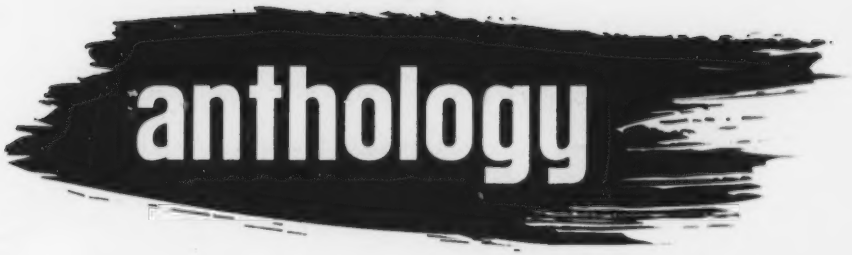
"They will when I get done."

—Canfield, Jack and Mark Victor Hansen. **Chicken Soup for the Soul.** Health Communications, Inc., 1993.

G6

G8

G5



G7

anthology • a collection of literary pieces, such as poems, essays, short stories, or plays, contained in one volume G5

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Good Books, Good Times! poems selected by Lee Bennett Hopkins

Hey! Listen to This: Stories to Read Aloud edited by Jim Trelease

Spoon River _____ by Edgar Lee Masters

The Dream Keeper: And Other Poems by Langston Hughes

Where the Sidewalk Ends by Shel Silverstein

autobiography • the story of a person's life written by that person G7

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

Coal Miner's Daughter by Loretta Lynn with George Vecsey

How I Came to Be a Writer by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor

Night by Elie Wiesel

Rosa Parks: My Story by Rosa Parks

The Story of My Life by Helen Keller

atlas • a reference book of maps, geographic tables, and charts G6

Examples

_____ **of Treasure Maps** published by Nelson

Florida County Maps published by C. J. Puetz

Hammond _____ **of the World**

Mobil Road _____ **and Trip Planning Guide** published by H.M. Gousha

Rand McNally _____ **of the United States**

© 1997 Good Apple

ballad • a narrative poem or folk song with simple stanzas and a recurring refrain G8

Examples

Gunga Din by Rudyard Kipling

Hero by Mariah Carey and Walter Afanasieff

John Brown's Body by Stephen Vincent Benét

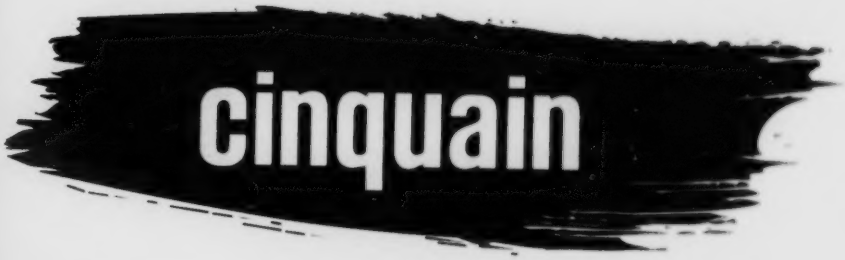
Lord Randall My Son by Anonymous

Rime of the Ancient Mariner by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

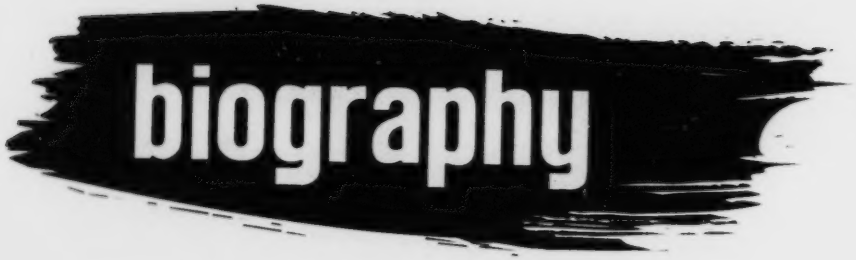
© 1997 Good Apple

G10

G12



G9



G11

biography • the story of a person's life G9

Examples

Frances Hodgson Burnett: Beyond the Secret Garden by Jean Shirley and Angelica Shirley Carpenter

Look Homeward: A Life of Thomas Wolfe by David Herbert Donald

Peter the Great: His Life and World by Robert K. Massie

Prairie Visions: The Life and Times of Solomon Butcher by Pam Conrad

The Double Life of Pocahontas by Jean Fritz

© 1997 Good Apple

chapbook • a cheaply produced pamphlet sold by peddlers from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; a small, often self-published, paperback book of poetry G11

Examples

Bevis of Hampton

Guy of Warwick

John Gilpin

Robinson Crusoe

Pieces of Light

© 1997 Good Apple

cento • a rhymed **aabbcc** "patchwork" poem consisting of lines borrowed from various existing poems G10

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

I saw a ship a-sailing,	**a** (Mother Goose)
Blue sky prevailing.	**a** (William Wordsworth)
Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright	**b** (George Herbert)
Welcome all wonders in one sight.	**b** (Richard Crashaw)
On this green bank, by thee, soft stream,	**c** (Ralph Waldo Emerson)
Was it a vision—or a waking dream?	**c** (John Keats)

—Lipson, Greta and Jane Romatowski. **Calliope.** Good Apple, 1981

cinquain • an unrhymed 5-line poem dividing 22 syllables into a 2-4-6-8-2 pattern G12

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

Rain

Heavy, Awesome

Drenching, soaking, penetrating

Renewing the earth's firmament

Soil-soaker

—From **Calliope** by Greta Barclay Lipson, Ed.D. and Jane A. Romatowski, Ed.D. © 1981 by Good Apple, an imprint of Modern Curriculum, Simon & Schuster Elementary. Used by permission.

G14

G16

G13

G15

classic • a definitive literary work that has been widely read and recognized for many years G13

Examples

Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates by Mary Dodge

Heidi by Johanna Spyri

Little Women by Louisa May Alcott

Moby Dick by Herman Melville

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson

White Fang by Jack London

© 1997 Good Apple

comedy • a humorous play or literary work G15

Examples

A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court by Mark Twain

A Midsummer Night's Dream by William Shakespeare

Funny Girl by Isobel Lennart

The Importance of Being Earnest by Oscar Wilde

The Odd Couple by Neil Simon

© 1997 Good Apple

clerihew • a humorous 4-line rhymed poem based on a person's name G14

Examples

Geoffrey Chaucer
Could hardly have been coarser,
But this never harmed the sales
Of his "Canterbury Tales."
—Baldick, Chris. **The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms.** Oxford, 1990.

Sir Humphrey Davy
Abominated gravy.
He lived in the odium
Of having discovered sodium.

—Bentley, Edmund Clerihew, as found in **The Poetry Dictionary** by John Philip Drury. Story Press, 1995.

© 1997 Good Apple

comic strip • a humorous vignette illustrated with multipaneled scenes, caricatures, and ballooned dialogue G16

Examples

Beetle Bailey by Mort Walker

Blondie by Chic Young

Garfield by Jim Davis

Mickey Mouse by Walt Disney

Peanuts by Charles Schulz

© 1997 Good Apple

G18

G20

G17

G19

companion title • a literary piece that stands alone but is related in character or setting to another work G17

Examples

The Borrowers
The Borrowers Afield
The Borrowers Afloat
The Borrowers Aloft
The Borrowers Avenged

—All by Mary Norton

Little House on the Prairie
Little House in the Big Woods
By the Shores of Silver Lake
Farmer Boy
These Happy Golden Years

—All by Laura Ingalls Wilder

© 1997 Good Apple

contemporary fiction • a literary work with no distinguishable regional or periodic attachments that technically could occur anywhere in modern times G19

Examples

A Taste of Blackberries by Doris Buchanan Smith

On My Honor by Marion Dane Bauer

The Best Christmas Pageant Ever by Barbara Robinson

The Dead Man in Indian Creek by Mary Downing Hahn

The Summer of the Swans by Betsy Byars

© 1997 Good Apple

concrete poem • verse arranged visually or shaped to represent its theme G18

Example

© 1997 Good Apple

I
wish
everyone
could see my
Christmas tree
and have the fun
and feel the childish
glee that comes to me when
decorating it for all my friends
to see.

—Strouf, Judie. **The Literature Teacher's Book of Lists,** The Center for Applied Research in Education, 1993. Used by permission of Prentice Hall/Career & Personal Development

couplet • a 2-lined rhyming stanza or poem G20

Example

© 1997 Good Apple

"Trees"
I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—Kilmer, Joyce. **Trees and Other Poems.** George H. Doran Co., 1914.

G22

G24

G21

G23

diamante • a form of unrhymed poetry that physically resembles a diamond, related to cinquain G21

Example

Love

Warm, wonderful

Embracing, hugging, laughing

Parents, relatives, — Strangers, enemies

Neglected, frightened, trembling,

Cold, bitter,

Hate

—From **Calliope** by Greta Barclay Lipson, Ed.D. and Jane A. Romatowski, Ed.D. © 1981 by Good Apple, an imprint of Modern Curriculum, Simon & Schuster Elementary. Used by permission.

© 1997 Good Apple

dictionary • a reference book used for finding meanings, pronunciations, and other information related to words G23

Examples

Cassell's Spanish _____ published by Funk and Wagnalls

_____ **of Scientific and Technical Terms** published by McGraw-Hill

Partridge's Concise _____ **of Slang and Unconventional English** published by Macmillan

The American Heritage _____ published by Houghton Mifflin

Webster's New World _____ published by Prentice Hall

© 1997 Good Apple

diary • a daily written record of one's personal experiences G22

Examples

Anne Frank: The _____ of a Young Girl

Catherine, Called Birdy by Karen Cushman

Go Ask Alice by Anonymous

The _____ of Latoya Hunter: My First Year in Junior High

Z for Zachariah by Robert C. O'Brien

© 1997 Good Apple

drama • a literary work designed for public performance by actors G24

Examples

Hamlet by William Shakespeare

Our Town by Thornton Wilder

Raisin in the Sun by Lorraine Hansberry

The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds by Paul Zindel

The Miracle Worker by William Gibson

© 1997 Good Apple

G26

G28

G25

G27

dramatic poem • a narrative play written in verse form, involving two or more voices G25

Examples

"Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer

Choruses from "The Rock" by T. S. Eliot

"Sordello" by Robert Browning

"The Death of the Hired Man" by Robert Frost

"Ulysses" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

© 1997 Good Apple

encyclopedia • a comprehensive reference book containing articles on a wide variety of topics G27

Examples

Americana

Brittanica

Compton's

Grolier's

The World Book

© 1997 Good Apple

BEST COPY A

elegy • a poem lamenting a death G26

Examples

"In Memoriam A.H.H." by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

"Oh Captain, My Captain" by Walt Whitman

"Thanatopsis" by William Cullen Bryan

"Annabel Lee" by Edgar Allan Poe

"I Have a Rendezvous With Death" by Alan Seeger

© 1997 Good Apple

epic • a long narrative work of poetry, prose, or drama that ceremoniously recounts the deeds of a legendary hero G28

Examples

"Hiawatha" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (poem)

October (a.k.a.) Ten Days That Shook the World by Sergei Mikhailovich Eisenstein (drama)

Odyssey by Homer (classical)

"Paradise Lost" by John Milton (poem)

War and Peace by Leo Tolstoy (novel)

© 1997 Good Apple

VAILABLE

G30

G32

G29

G31

epigram • a concise, clever poem that expresses a single observation G29

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

We have a pretty witty King
Whose word no man relies on,
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one.
—Wilmont, John, 2nd Earl of Rochester

essay • a short, formal or informal, written discussion of a subject, composition G31

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

"A Few Minutes with Andy Rooney" (collection)
"How to Make History Dates Stick" by Mark Twain
"Nature" by Ralph Waldo Emerson
"The Fire Next Time" by James Baldwin
"The Fisherwoman's Daughter" by Ursula K. Le Guin

BEST COPY AVAILABL

epitaph • a short poem, often engraved on a tombstone, that memorializes someone who has died G30

Example

The Body of
B. Franklin, Printer
(Like the Cover of an old Book
Its Contents torn out
And stript of its Lettering and Gilding)
Lies here, food for Worms.
But the Work shall not be lost;
For it will (as he believed) appear once more,
In a new and more elegant Edition
Revised and corrected
by the Author

—proposed epitaph of Benjamin Franklin, age 20

© 1997 Good Acce

eulogy • a spoken or written tribute praising someone who has died G32

Examples

Memorial Services in the Congress of the United States and Tributes in _____ of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Late a President of the United States published by the U.S. Government Printing Office

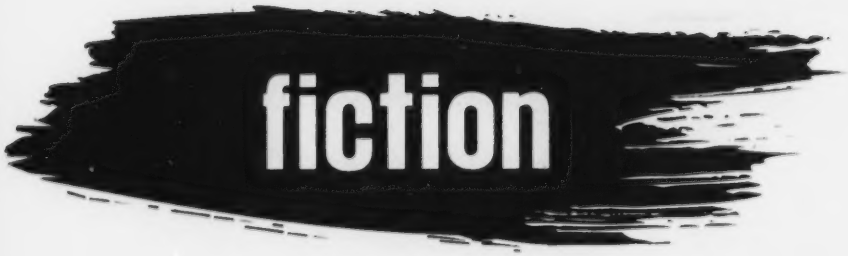
Michael Landon: Life, Love & Laughter: A Tribute to a Beloved Actor by the People Who Knew Him Best by Harry and Pamela Flynn

The Legacy of Nehru: A Memorial Tribute edited by K. Natwar-Singh

© 1997 Good Acce

G34

G36



G33

G35

fable • a short story with a moral, commonly uses animal characters with human characteristics G33

Examples

"The Boy Bathing" (There is a time and place for everything.)

"The Crow and the Pitcher" (Necessity is the mother of invention.)

"The Fox and the Grapes" (Don't trust the advice of a man in trouble.)

"The Thief and His Mother" (Spare the rod and spoil the child.)

"The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" (Looks can be deceiving.)

© 1997 Good Apple

fantasy • a fictional work marked by supernatural or magical characters and events that could not happen in real life G35

Examples

High fantasy (set within a created world):

A Wrinkle in Time (Camazotz) by Madeleine L'Engle

Tehanu (Earthsea) by Ursula K. Le Guin

The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe (Narnia) by C. S. Lewis

The Wizard of Oz (Oz) by L. Frank Baum

Low fantasy (set within the real world):

Charlotte's Web by E. B. White

Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH by Robert O'Brien

Pippi Longstocking by Astrid Lindgren

The Indian in the Cupboard by Lynne Reid Banks

© 1997 Good Apple

fairy tale • a story involving legendary royalty, commoners, and magical characters, often begins with **Once upon a time . . .** and ends with **. . . they lived happily ever after.** G34

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

"Cinderella" by Charles Perrault

"Rumpelstiltskin" by the Brothers Grimm

"The Frog Prince" by the Brothers Grimm

"The Little Mermaid" by Hans Christian Andersen

"The Princess Bride" by William Goldman

fiction • a literary work created by the author's imagination; an untrue story G36

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

fantasy

folklore

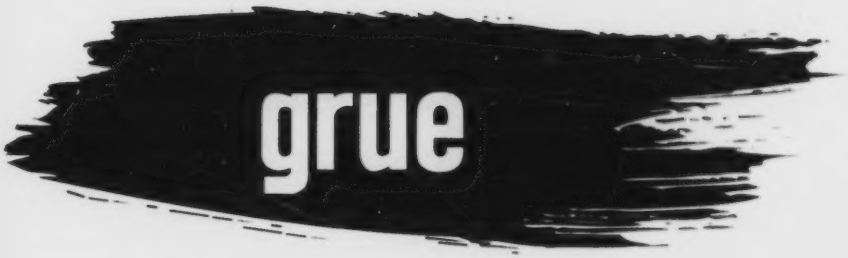
novel

serial

short story

G38

G40



87

G37

G39

folklore • the traditional oral culture of a people G37

Examples

beliefs

fables

fairy tales

folk tales

legends

myths

parables

practices

tall tales

© 1997 Good Apple

free verse • poetry that follows no standard pattern of rhythm or rhyme G39

Examples

"Leaves of Grass" by Walt Whitman

"Paterson" by William Carlos Williams

Psalm 8:1–9 by King David

"Thanatopsis" by William Cullen Bryant

"The North Sea" by Heinrich Heine

© 1997 Good Apple

folk tale • a magical story that is unique to a cultural group and that has been modified by years of oral retellings prior to being put into print G38

Examples

Beauty and the Beast by Jan Brett

East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon by P. J. Lynch

Momotaro, the Peach Boy by Linda Shute

Rip Van Winkle by Washington Irving

Sundiata, Lion King of Mali by David Wisniewski

© 1997 Good Apple

grue • a short, simple, gruesome rhyming poem G40

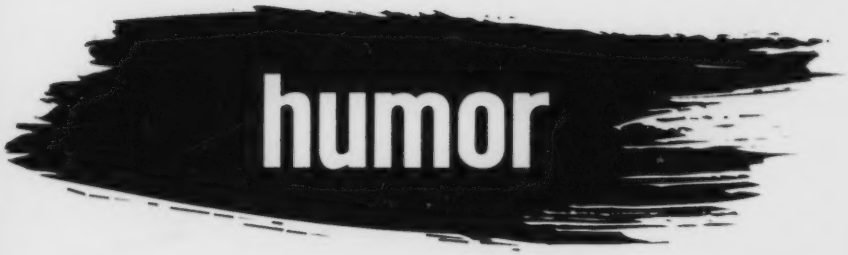
Example

Lizzie Borden took an axe,
And gave her mother forty whacks.
When she saw what she had done,
She gave her father forty-one!
—Anonymous

© 1997 Good Apple

G42

G44



G41

G43

haiku • a 3 line, 17 syllable poetic form of Japanese origin that describes a single natural image in a 5 / 5 syllabic pattern G41

Examples

Letter's fading ink
Flows like silent, running streams
Tears from broken hearts

—R. Howard Blount, Jr.

Eagle wings take flight
Catching thermal canyon winds
Soaring over all

—R. Howard Blount, Jr.

horror • a literary work marked by elements of extreme suspense told in shocking, gruesome detail, a thriller G43

Examples

Creepshow by Stephen King

Dracula by Bram Stoker

Frankenstein by Mary Shelley

The Stepsister by R. L. Stine

The Tell-Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe

historical fiction • an untrue story set in an authentic period from the past and characterized by events that could have happened G42

Examples

Gone With the Wind by Margaret Mitchell

Island of the Blue Dolphins by Scott O'Dell

Number the Stars by Lois Lowry

Shane by Jack Schaefer

The Witch of Blackbird Pond by Elizabeth George Speare

© 1997 Good Apple

humor • a funny literary work G44

Examples

How to Eat Fried Worms by Thomas Rockwell

Sideways Stories from Wayside School by Louis Sachar

Soup by Robert Newton Peck

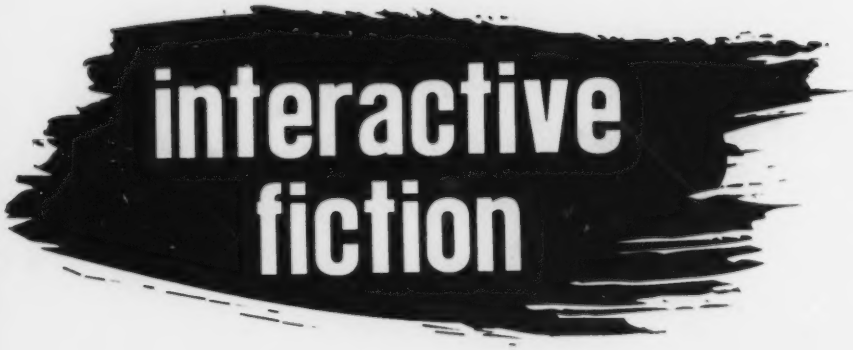
The Best Christmas Pageant Ever by Barbara Robinson

The Cat Ate My Gymsuit by Paula Danziger

Who Put That Hair in My Toothbrush? by Jerry Spinelli

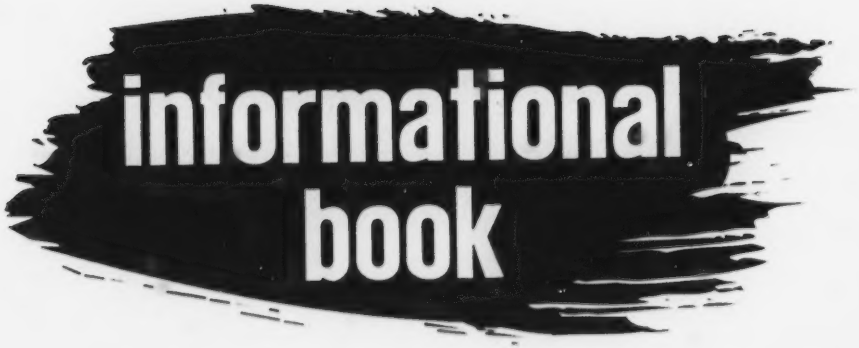
© 1997 Good Apple

G46



G48

G45



G47

informational book • nonfiction title that provides extensive data on a particular topic G45

Examples

A Book Takes Root: The Making of a Picture Book by Michael Kehoe

Cowboys by Martin W. Sandler

Mardi Gras: A Cajun Country Celebration by Diane Hoyt-Goldsmith

The Threatened Florida Black Bear by Margaret Goff Clark

When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS by James Cross Giblin

© 1997 Good Apple

journal • a written record of experiences, reflections, and perceptions that is appended on a regular basis G47

Examples

A Gathering of Days: A New England Girl's _____ 1830–32 by Joan Blos

Bluewater _____: The Voyage of the Sea Tiger by Loretta Krupinski

Pedro's _____: A Voyage with Christopher Columbus by Pam Conrad

Strider by Beverly Cleary

The _____ of Beatrix Potter, 1881–1897

Writing Nature: Henry Thoreau's _____

© 1997 Good Apple

interactive fiction • a story that allows the reader to determine the direction the narrative will take G46

Examples

Choose Your Own Adventure (Bantam Skylark)

Find Your Fate Adventure (Ballantine)

Nancy Drew and The Hardy Boys Be a Detective Mysteries (Wanderer)

Twistaplot (Scholastic)

Which Way Books (Pocket)

© 1997 Good Apple

journalism • written pieces that deal with news items and that are published in periodicals or reported through the media G48

Examples

advice column

editorial

feature story

lead story

sports article

weather report

© 1997 Good Apple

G50

G52

G49

G51

legend • an unverified story passed down orally from generation to generation G49

Examples

How the Animals Got Their Colors by Michael Rosen

How Turtle's Back Was Cracked retold by Gayle Ross

The _____ of the Indian Paintbrush retold by Tomie dePaola

The _____ of El Dorado adapted by Nancy Van Laan

The Seven Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor

© 1997 Good Apple

light verse • an amusing form of verse having no serious purpose G51

Examples

clerihew

epigram

limerick

nonsense

parody

© 1997 Good Apple

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

letter • any formal or informal written communication from one person to another G50

Example

May 12

Dear Mr. Henshaw,

My teacher read your book about the dog to our class. It was funny. We licked it.

Your freind,

Leigh Botts (boy)

—Cleary, Beverly. **Dear Mr. Henshaw.** Morrow, 1983.

limerick • a humorous 5-line poem in which the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme and contain 3 stresses, while the third and fourth lines rhyme and contain 2 stresses G52

Examples

There is a Young Lady, whose nose,
Continually prospers and grows;
When it grew out of sight,
She exclaimed in a fright,
"Oh! Farewell to the end of my nose!"

There was an Old Man who said, "Hush!
I perceive a young bird in this bush!"
When they said, "Is it small?"
He replied, "Not at all;
It is four times as big as the bush!"

—Edward Lear

G54

G56

G53

G55

lyric poem • a form of melodious verse G53

Examples

ballad

elegy

hymn

ode

psalm

sonnet

© 1997 Good Apple

modern classic • a newly published literary work that has gained considerable attention and has been widely read in recent years G55

Examples

Flowers for Algernon by Daniel Keyes

Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck

The Color Purple by Alice Walker

The Yearling by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee

© 1997 Good Apple

memoir • an autobiographical account concerning a period in one's life G54

Examples

A Girl from Yamhill by Beverly Cleary

An American Childhood by Annie Dillard

I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings by Maya Angelou

Keeping Faith: _____ of a President by Jimmy Carter

Prairie-Town Boy by Carl Sandburg

© 1987 Good Apple

mystery • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around an unsolved crime G56

Examples

Encyclopedia Brown, Boy Detective by Donald Sobol

Murder on the Orient Express (Hercule Poirot) by Agatha Christie

The Case of the Velvet Claws (Perry Mason) by Erle Stanley Gardner

The Dollhouse Murders by Betty Ren Wright

The Hound of the Baskervilles (Sherlock Holmes) by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

© 1987 Good Apple

G58

G60

G57

G59

myth • an ancient story of gods, goddesses, and supernuman heroes that explains events from a cultural standpoint G57

Examples

Isis and Osiris (Egyptian)

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table (Celtic)

The Birth of Venus (Roman)

The Twelve Labors of Hercules (Greek)

Thor, the God of Thunder (Norse)

© 1997 Good Apple

nonfiction • any true written work G59

Examples

biography

essay

informational book

journalism

textbook

© 1997 Good Apple

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

narrative poem • a poem that tells a story G58

Examples

"Casey at the Bat" by Ernest Law Thayer

"Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

"The Cremation of Sam McGee" by Robert W. Service

"The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes

"The Night Before Christmas" by Clement C. Moore

nonsense • an amusing poem characterized by uses of nonexistent terms and illogical ideas G60

Examples

From "Jabberwocky"
'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.
—Carroll, Lewis. "Jabberwocky"

From "The Jumblies"
And everyone said, "If we only live,
We too will go to sea in a Sieve,—
To the hills of the Chankly Bore!"
Far and few, far and few,
Are the lands where the Jumblies live;
Their heads are green, and their hands are blue,
And they went to sea in a Sieve.
—Lear, Edward. "The Jumblies"

G62

G64

66

G61

G63

novel • a book-length work of fictional prose with a complex extended plot G61

Examples

Anne of Green Gables by L. M. Montgomery

Little Lord Fauntleroy by Frances Hodgson Burnett

Stepping on the Cracks by Mary Downing Hahn

The Cay by Theodore Taylor

The Yearling by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

© 1997 Good Apple

novella • a fictional work of intermediate length and complexity that place it between a short story and a novel; a short novel G63

Examples

Animal Farm by George Orwell

Breakfast at Tiffany's by Truman Capote

Sarah, Plain and Tall by Patricia MacLachlan

Stone Fox by John Reynolds Gardiner

The Friendship by Mildred D. Taylor

© 1997 Good Apple

novelette • a cheaply produced, sensational short novel; pulp fiction G62

Examples

Destry Rides Again by Max Brand

Magdalena, the Beautiful Mexican Maid by Ned Buntline

The Black Avenger by Ned Buntline

The Resurrection of Jimber-Jaw by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Wake for the Living by Ray Bradbury

© 1997 Good Apple

nursery rhyme • traditional rhythmic rhyming verse for young children G64

Examples

"Humpty Dumpty"

"Jack and Jill"

"Little Boy Blue"

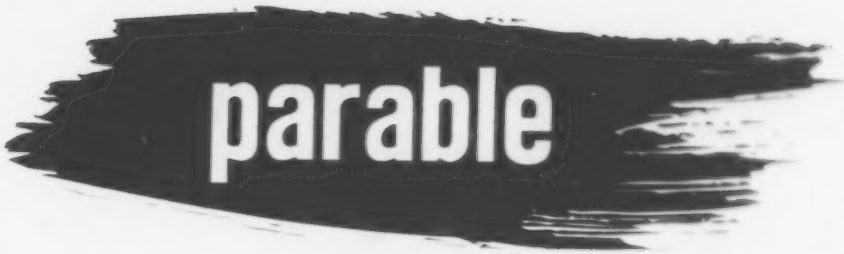
"Old Mother Hubbard"

"There Was a Crooked Man"

© 1997 Good Apple

100

G66



G68

101

G65

G67

ode • a lengthy, formal lyric poem with a serious tone G65

Examples

"Dejection" by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

"_____ to a Nightingale" by John Keats

"_____ to Spring" by Thomas Gray

"The Wreck of the Deutschland" by Gerard Manley Hopkins

"To the Memory of My Beloved Master, William Shakespeare" by Ben Jonson

© 1997 Good Apple

parallel poem • verse in which each line begins or ends with the same word or phrase G67

Example

"I can . . ."

I can run,
I can try,
I can dream,
I can fly;
I can do anything if I aim for the sky.

—Strouf, Judie. **The Literature Teacher's Book of Lists,** The Center for Applied Research in Education, 1993. Used by permission of Prentice Hall/Career & Personal Development.

© 1997 Good Apple

parable • an allegorical story that illustrates a religious lesson or moral G66

Examples

The House on the Rock (Matthew 7)

The Lost Sheep (Matthew 18)

The Mustard Seed (Mark 4)

The Prodigal Son (Luke 15)

The Ten Talents (Matthew 25)

—**The Holy Bible (KJV)**

© 1997 Good Apple

pastoral poem • verse about country life, especially related to shepherding; idyll G68

Examples

As You Like It, II. v. by William Shakespeare

"Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" by Thomas Gray

"The Deserted Village" by Oliver Goldsmith

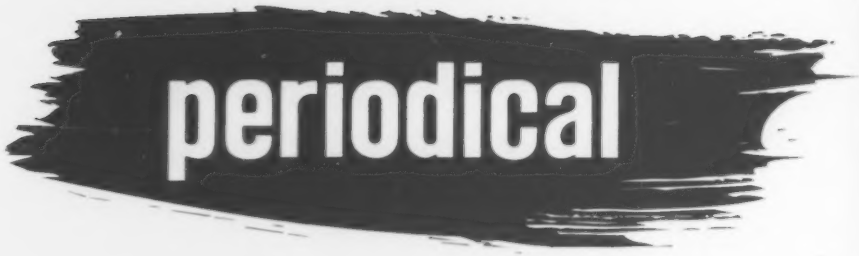
"The Faerie Queen" by Edmund Spenser

© 1997 Good Apple

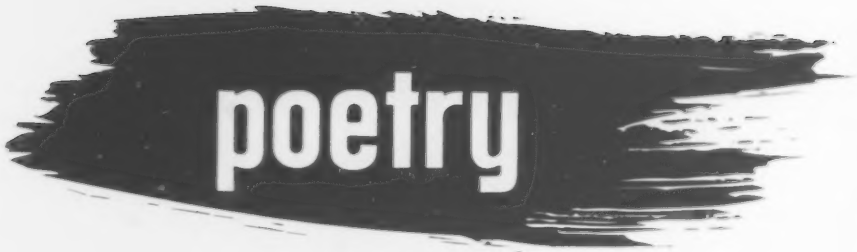
G70

G72

G69



G71



periodical • a regularly issued news publication; newspaper, magazine, bulletin G69

Examples

Ladies' Home Journal

National Examiner

Publisher's Weekly

The New York Times

The Tampa Tribune

poetry • creative writing characterized by formal patterns of verse, thought and emotion, lines and stanzas, rhythm and rhyme G71

Examples

free verse

grue

haiku

limerick

sonnet

play • a drama acted out onstage G70

Examples

Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare
The Mousetrap by Agatha Christie
Bell, Book and Candle by John Van Druten

Places where plays are performed:

Broadway
off-Broadway
community theatre
dinner theatre
thespians/drama club

prequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that gives an account of events prior to the narrative of an earlier work G72

Example

Garden of Shadows, the first book sequentially in "The Dollanganger Series" by V. C. Andrews, was the last to be published.

Garden of Shadows, 1987

Flowers in the Attic, 1979

Petals on the Wind, 1980

If There Be Thorns, 1981

Seeds of Yesterday, 1983

G74

G76

G73

G75

propaganda • information or ideas distributed by commercial advertisers or the promoters of a political belief or cause G73

Examples

bandwagoning
card stacking
exigency
flag waving
glittering generality
innuendo
name calling
plain folks
prestige identification
red herring
snob appeal
testimonial
transfer

"I'm selling wishes child." Blinn spread his hands as if it was the most obvious thing in the world. "Anything you want—anything you could possibly imagine—can be yours!"

All of us on the bench looked at one another and Polly kind of giggled. I wondered if Mr. Blinn was crazy in the head.

"I would love to get a wish," Rowena said. "But it all sounds so . . . so incredible."

"I deal in incredible," Blinn replied with a vast grin. "But before I go further, I must have my fee. Fifty cents from each of you, if you please."

—Brittain, Bill. **The Wish-Giver.** Harper & Row, 1983

proverb • a short, widely used saying that expresses a general truth G75

Examples

A [good] name [is] rather to be chosen than great riches, [and] loving favour rather than silver and gold. (Proverbs 22:1)

All that glitters is not gold.

Don't cry over spilt milk.

The pen is mightier than the sword.

When the cat's away, the mice will play.

prose • writing characterized by sentences and paragraphs; any type of writing that is not poetry G74

Examples

biography

essay

fiction

short story

textbook

quatrain • a 4 line rhyming stanza or poem G76

Example

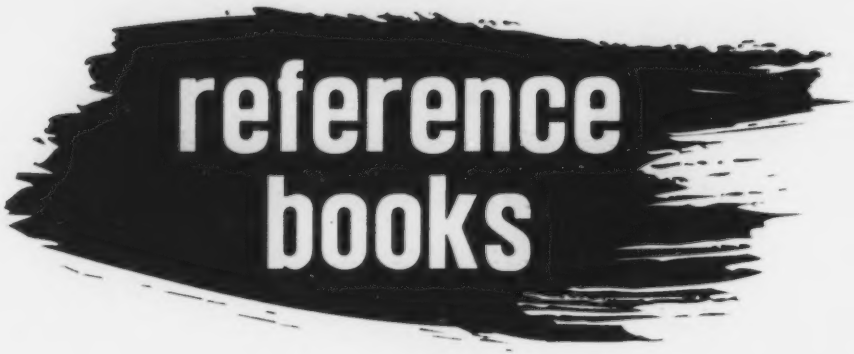
"The Night Has a Thousand Eyes"

The night has a thousand eyes,
  And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
  With the dying sun.

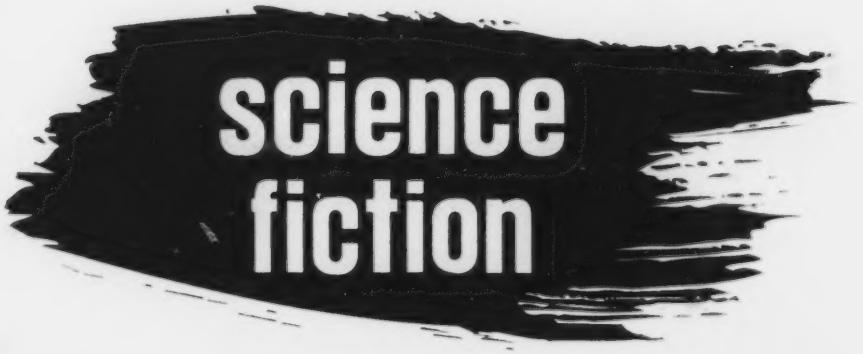
The mind has a thousand eyes,
  And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
  When love is done.

—Bourdillon, Francis William, in **The Book of Virtues for Young People** by William J. Bennett. Silver Burdett Press, 1996.

G78



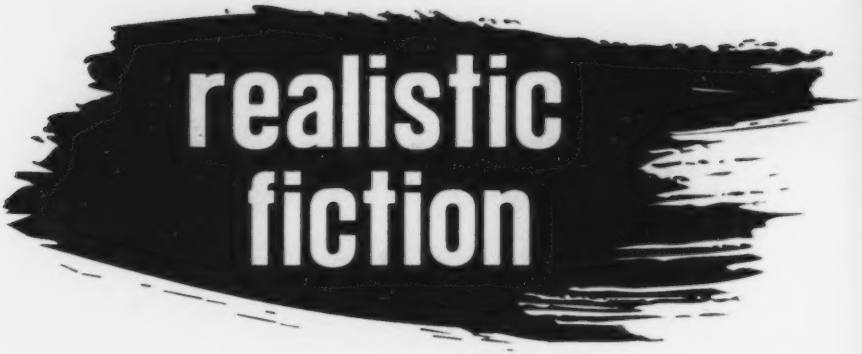
G80



107

193

G77



G79

realistic fiction • a created literary piece involving elements that could actually occur in life G77

Examples

adventure

contemporary fiction

historical fiction

romance

western

© 1997 Good Apple

romance • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around a love affair G79

Examples

Bingo Brown, Gypsy Lover by Betsy Byars

Ivanhoe by Sir Walter Scott

Love Story by Erich Segal

Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

The Reluctant Widow by Georgette Heyer

© 1997 Good Apple

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

reference books • volumes containing extensive information within a specific area — G78

Examples

almanac

atlas

dictionary

encyclopedia

thesaurus

science fiction • a futuristic work of literary fantasy characterized by time and space travel, nonexistent technology, alien creatures, and other improbable scientific events — G80

Examples

A Journey to the Center of the Earth by Jules Verne

A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle

Jurassic Park by Michael Crichton

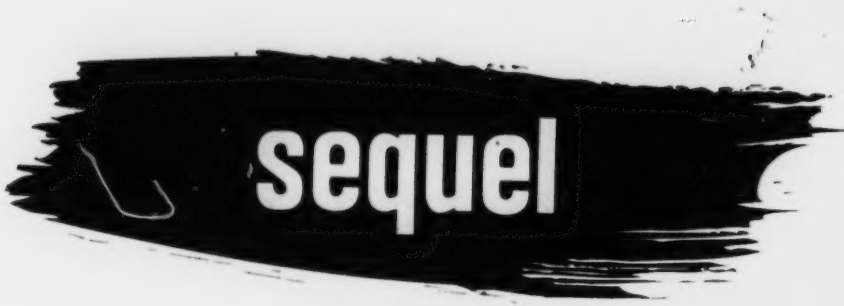
My Teacher Is an Alien by Bruce Coville

The Martian Chronicles by Ray Bradbury

War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells

108

G82



G84

109

197

G81

G83

script • the written version of a play or motion picture G81

Example

(From Act I)
KATE
She can't see.
[She takes the lamp from him, moves it before the child's face.]
She can't see!
KELLER *[hoarsely]*
Helen.
KATE
Or hear. When I screamed she didn't blink. Not an eyelash—
KELLER
Helen. Helen!
KATE
She can't hear you.
KELLER
Helen!

—Gibson, William. **The Miracle Worker.** Knopf, 1956, 1957.

© 1997 Good Apple

serial • a collection of stories published in sequential installments that feature the same characters, setting, or theme G83

Examples

"Culpepper Adventures: Dunc and Amos Meet the Slasher" by Gary Paulsen

"Fear Street" and "Goosebumps" by R. L. Stine

"Sweet Valley High" by Francine Pascal

"The Babysitters Club" by Ann M. Martin

"The Hardy Boys" by Franklin W. Dixon

© 1997 Good Apple

sequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that continues the narrative of an earlier work G82

Examples

Hatchet, 1986 ⟶ **The River,** 1991 ⟶ **Brian's Winter,** 1996 by Gary Paulsen

Indian in the Cupboard, 1980 ⟶ **The Return of the Indian,** 1986 ⟶ **The Secret of the Indian,** 1989 ⟶ **The Mystery of the Cupboard,** 1993 by Lynne Reid Banks

sermon • a religious discourse offering words of encouragement and correction G84

Examples

"Let's Keep Christmas" by Peter Marshall

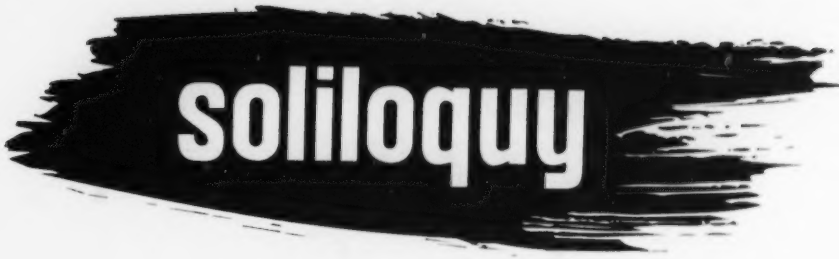
"Loving Your Enemies" by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" by Jonathan Edwards

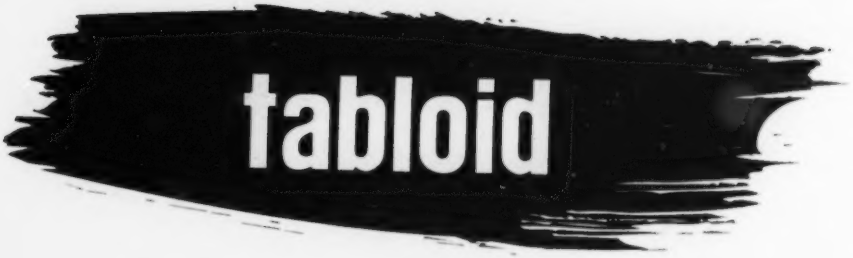
"The Gift of Salvation" by Billy Graham

"Ye Must Be Born Again" by Billy Sunday

G86



G88



G85

G87

short story • a brief work of fiction that can be read in one sitting G85

Examples

"A Christmas Memory" by Truman Capote

"The Lady or the Tiger?" by Frank R. Stockton

"The Lottery" by Shirley Jackson

"The Ransom of Red Chief" by O. Henry

"The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" by James Thurber

© 1997 Good Apple

sonnet • a 14-line rhyming lyric poem with lines of equal length that follows one of several conventional rhyme schemes G87

Examples

"Bright Star, Would I Were Steadfast as Thou Art" by John Keats

"Leda and the Swan" by William Butler Yeats

"Ozymandias" by Percy Bysshe Shelley

"Symptoms" by Robert Lowell

"Upon Westminster Bridge" by William Wordsworth

© 1997 Good Apple

soliloquy • a dramatic monologue given by a lone character G86

Example

To be or not to be: that is the question:

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,

Or take arms against a sea of troubles,

And by opposing end them. . . .

—Shakespeare, William. **Hamlet**, Act II, Scene I.

© 1987 Good Apple

tabloid • a highly illustrated, half-size newspaper featuring sensational stories and general gossip G88

Examples

Globe

National Enquirer

Sun

The Star

Weekly World News

© 1987 Good Apple

G90

G92

113

205

G89

G91

tall tale • *a humorous, highly exaggerated story detailing the impossible feats of a folk character* G89

Examples

Swamp Angel

Pecos Bill

Paul Bunyan

John Henry

Slappy Hooper

tercet • *a 3 line rhymed stanza or poem, a triplet* G91

Example

"The Flies and the Honey Pot"

A jar of honey chanced to spill
Its contents on the windowsill
In many a viscous pool and rill

The flies, attracted by the sweet,
Began so greedily to eat,
They smeared their fragile wings and feet

With many a twitch and pull in vain
They gasped to get away again,
And died in aromatic pain

—Aesop. **The Book of Virtues for Young People** by William J. Bennett. Silver Burdett Press, 1996

tanka • a 5-line, 31-syllable poetic form of Japanese origin in a 5-7-5-7-7 syllabic pattern, related to haiku G90

Example

The rain spills from clouds
Over thirsty grass and trees
It mists the landscape
Like a soft gentle shower
Spring awakens the whole world

—From **Calliope** by Greta Barclay Lipson, Ed.D. and Jane A. Romatowski, Ed.D. © 1981 by Good Apple, an imprint of Modern Curriculum, Simon & Schuster Elementary. Used by permission.

textbook • a book adopted by schools for the formal study of an academic subject area G92

Examples

Introduction to Literature by Holt Rinehart Winston

Mathematics Plus by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

Science Plus: Technology and Society by Holt Rinehart Winston

The Music Connection by Silver Burdett Ginn

The Writer's Craft by McDougal, Littell

World Geography by Prentice Hall

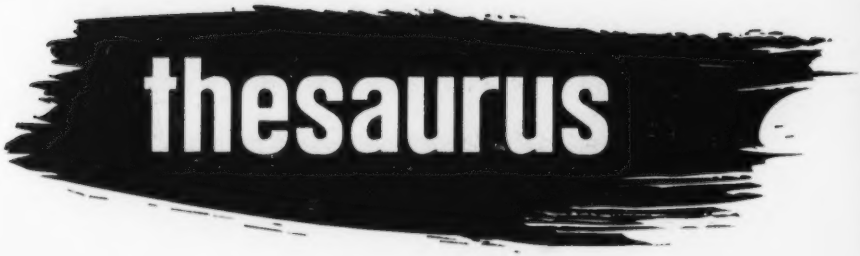
G94

G96

115

209

G93



G95

thesaurus • a reference book used for finding synonyms and antonyms of words G93

Examples

Clear and Simple _____ published by Grosset & Dunlap

Roget's International _____ published by HarperCollins

Webster's New World _____ published by Simon & Schuster

© 1997 Good Apple

trilogy • a collection of three related literary works G95

Examples

The Lord of the Rings _____, three books by J. R. R. Tolkien

The Fellowship of the Ring

The Two Towers

The Return of the King

The Time _____, three books by Madeleine L'Engle

A Wrinkle in Time

A Wind in the Door

A Swiftly Tilting Planet

© 1997 Good Apple

tragedy • a serious play or literary work with an unhappy or disastrous ending G94

Examples

Death of a Salesman by Arthur Miller

King Lear by William Shakespeare

Long Day's Journey Into Night by Eugene O'Neill

Polly Vaughn (traditional English ballad)

The Drowning of Stephan Jones by Bette Greene

© 1997 Good Apple

western • a literary work with a plot that revolves around frontier life in the American West G96

Examples

Hondo by Louis L'Amour

Lonesome Dove by Larry McMurtry

Riders of the Purple Sage by Zane Grey

Shane by Jack Schaefer

The Outcasts of Poker Flat by Bret Harte

© 1997 Good Apple

BT2

afterword

BT4

appendix

BT1

acknowledgments

BT3

anonymous

acknowledgments • a word of appreciation to individuals or groups who provided significant assistance in the creation of a book BT1

Example

Special thanks go to Mary E. Woodruff of the Vermont Women's History Project and Dr. Robert M. Brown of the Museum of American Textile History, who read this book in manuscript and offered suggestions and corrections. Any errors of fact which remain are, of course, my own.

—Paterson, Katherine. **Lyddie.** Viking, 1991.

© 1997 Good Apple

anonymous • a term used when the author is unknown or wishes to remain unknown BT3

Examples (Titles by Unknown Authors)

Beowulf

Go Ask Alice

Hindu Myths

Jay's Journal

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

© 1997 Good Apple

afterword • a word from the author immediately following the text or narrative; author's note BT2

Example

How much of Annemarie's story is true? I know I will be asked that. Let me try to tell you, here, where fact ends and fiction begins.

Annemarie Johansen is a child of my imagination, though she grew there from the stories told to me by my friend Annelise Platt, to whom this book is dedicated, who was herself a child in Copenhagen during the long years of the German occupation. . . .

—Lowry, Lois. **Number the Stars.** Houghton Mifflin, 1989

© 1997 Good Apple

appendix • a supplement to a book, usually included in the back matter BT4

Example

Appendices

A. Garth Williams, the Illustrator

B. The Manuscripts

C. Spiders

D. E. B. White's Letters and Comments About **Charlotte's Web**

E. Readers' Responses

F. Critical Appraisals

G. Recommended Reading

—White, E. B. and Peter F. Neumeyer. **The Annotated Charlotte's Web.** HarperCollins, 1994. 216

© 1997 Good Apple

BT6

BT8

BT5

BT7

author • the writer of a book BT5

Examples

Pam Conrad

Gloria Houston

Katherine Paterson

Gary Paulsen

Bill Wallace

© 1997 Good Apple

bibliography • list of sources or titles used or recommended by an author BT7

Example

Four books stimulated my thinking when I was deciding how to treat the subject of plagues in history. They were:

Plagues and Peoples by William H. McNeill (New York: Doubleday, 1977).

The Doctor in History by Howard W. Haggard (New York: Dorset Press, 1989).

Disease and History by Frederick F. Cartwright, in collaboration with Michael D. Boddiss (New York: Dorset Press, 1991).

Rats, Lice, and History: The Biography of a Bacillus by Hans Zinsser (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press/Little, Brown and Company, 1934).

—Giblin, James Cross. **When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS.** HarperCollins, 1995. pp. 197–198.

© 1997 Good Apple

back matter • book parts located behind the main text of the book BT6

Examples

appendix

glossary

sources

bibliography

index

© 1997 Good Apple

bio • a short biography of an author or illustrator BT8

Example

Mem Fox is the beloved author of many popular picture books, including Harcourt Brace's **Possum Magic, Guess What?, Koala Lou,** and most recently, **Time for Bed.** She lives with her family near the sea in Adelaide, South Australia, but has never seen a real pirate. The inspiration for **Tough Boris** came during a writing exercise assigned by one of her students at Flinders University, where she is a senior lecturer in language arts.

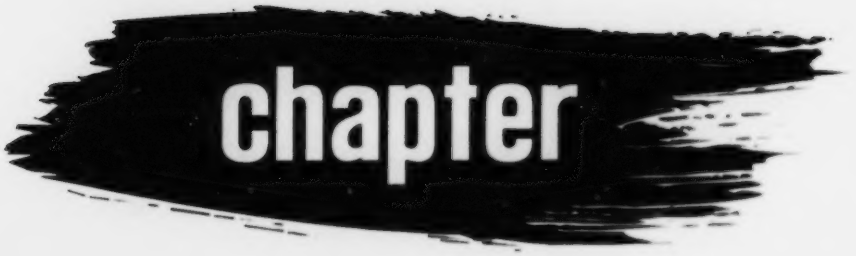
—Fox, Mem. **Tough Boris.** Harcourt Brace, 1994.

© 1997 Good Apple

BT10

BT12

BT9



BT11

chapter • a major subdivision of a book BT9

Example

I Callers

II Fences

III School

IV Hogses

V Overalls

—Lenski, Lois. **Strawberry Girl.** HarperCollins, 1945, renewed 1973.

© 1997 Good Apple

copyright date • the year a book is published BT11

Examples

©1997

©1940

©1912

©1890

©1872

© 1997 Good Apple

copyright • a form of protection provided by U.S. law to authors of "original works of authorship," including literature, drama, music, and other genres. The owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do or authorize others to do such things as reproduce the work, distribute the work, or perform the work. BT10

© 1997 Good Apple

dedication • statement identifying an individual or group an author wishes to remember BT12

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

To my father, Haven Peck . . .
a quiet and gentle man
whose work was killing pigs

—Peck, Robert Newton. **A Day No Pigs Would Die.** Knopf, 1972.

For all the children
To whom we entrust the future

—Lowry, Lois. **The Giver.** Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

BT14

edition line

BT16

epigraph

225

123

BT13

BT15

designer ▪ a graphic artist who creates the overall appearance of a book, including selection of paper, colors, fonts, and images BT13

© 1997 Good Apple

editor ▪ a publisher's representative who acquires and prepares manuscripts from authors for publication BT15

Examples

Virginia Buckley

James Cross Giblin

Margaret K. McElderry

George Nicholson

Maxwell Perkins

© 1997 Good Apple

edition line • a line on the copyright page that indicates the book's order of printing BT14

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

These lines indicate first editions.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ABCDE

First Impression

epigraph • a quotation usually from a speech, poem, or scripture placed at the front of a book that is indicative of the book's theme BT16

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

A farmer's heart is rabbit soft,

And farmer eyes are blue.

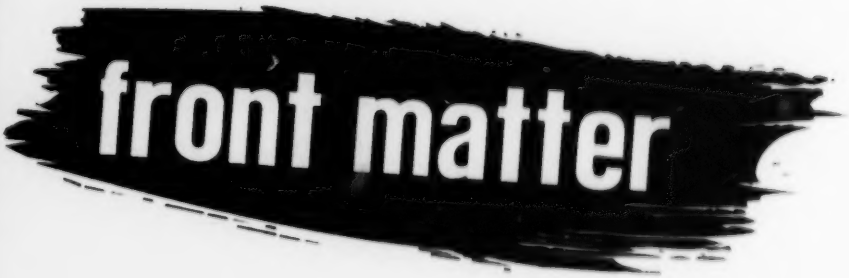
But farmers' eyes are eagle fierce

And look a man right through.

—Peck, Robert Newton. **A Day No Pigs Would Die.** Knopf, 1972.

BT18

BT20



BT17

BT19

epilogue • a summarizing or concluding passage at the end of a story; a passage that tells what happened after the story BT17

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

Sadako Sasaki died on October 25, 1955.

Her classmates folded three hundred and fifty-six cranes so that one thousand were buried with Sadako. In a way she got her wish. She will live on in the hearts of people for a long time.

—Coerr, Eleanor. **Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes.** Putnam, 1977.

foreword • an introductory word from the author or guest writer BT19

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

An Open Letter from Johanna Hurwitz

Dear Readers,

In this book about corresponding with authors and illustrators, let me begin by writing a letter to you. When I was growing up in the 1940s and 50s, teachers never thought to ask their students to write to authors. Nevertheless, one day when I was about twelve years old, I felt so sorry to reach the end of the book I was reading that I just had to write to its author. The book was **Betsy and Tacy Go Downtown** and the author was Maud Hart Lovelace. I did not know where she lived or even if she was alive. Yet the very act of writing to Mrs. Lovelace and telling her how much I liked her story made me feel good. . . —Johanna Hurwitz

—Blount, Jr., R. Howard. **The Address Book of Children's Authors and Illustrators.** Instructional Fair • T. S. Denison, 1994. p. 8. Reprinted by permission of T. S. Denison.

folio • a page number BT18

© 1997 Good Apple

front matter • the book parts located before the main text of the book BT20

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

acknowledgments	frontispiece
ad card	half title
copyright page	introduction
dedication	preface
epigraph	table of contents
foreword	title page

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BT22

illustrator

BT24

introduction

BT21

glossary

BT23

index

glossary • an alphabetical listing of book-related terms and definitions BT21

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

barrel: standard of measurement for cranberries. One barrel equals 100 pounds of cranberries.

bed: one portion of a cranberry bog, usually rectangular in shape and two to four acres in size

bog: a type of wetland on which cranberries can be farmed. Cranberry bogs have a peat bottom and acidic soil.

—Burns, Diane L. **Cranberries: Fruit of the Bogs.** Carolrhoda, 1994.

index • an alphabetical listing of important words and the page numbers where they are used in the text BT23

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

Acadia, 6–8, 14, 31
Ash Wednesday, 11, 30

bandits, 10
bayou, 5
boudin, 17
buvette, 13

Cajun, 31
  ancestors, 5, 6, 7,10, 30
  history, 6–8, 14

—Hoyt-Goldsmith, Diane. **Mardi Gras: A Cajun Country Celebration.** Holiday House, 1995.

illustrator • the book's artist BT22

Examples

Jan Brett

Leo & Diane Dillon

Thomas Locker

David Macaulay

Jerry Pinkney

Patricia Polacco

Chris Van Allsburg

© 1997 Good Apple

introduction • a fairly long note from the author or another person that provides important background information for the book BT24

Example

. . . Imaginative though I was as a kid, I never pictured a mailman knocking at the door of a writer and saying something mundane like, "Lots of mail from your fans today." Nor could I envision the writer opening a letter, reading a letter, or chuckling or weeping at a letter from a person like me.

Yet here I sit today, chewing on a strand of hair while I ponder a sentence, and on my desk is a stack of mail from readers who realize that I am no farther away from them than a first-class stamp.

I wish I were young again, with a favorite book by my side and a pen and paper in my hand. . . .—Lois Lowry

—Read Magazine. **Dear Author.** Conari Press, 1995. p. ix.

© 1997 Good Apple

BT26

permissions

BT28

prologue

129

BT25

BT27

ISBN • International Standard Book Number, the universal order number BT25

Example

1-56417-665-7

—Blount, Jr., R. Howard. **Language Arts Lingo: Glossaries and Flashcards for 200+ Terms.** Good Apple, 1997.

© 1997 Good Apple

preface • a brief note from an author BT27

Example

Some of this story is true. Some of it's lies. No brontosaurus has ever been found in Nebraska, but I'm partial to Nebraska, and all my own fossils and bones come from there. And while I never heard of a young girl in Nebraska taking part in a dinosaur adventure, there was once a young girl in England in 1810 who made an important dinosaur discovery with the help of her brother.

So this story could have happened like it says, almost, but it didn't really, not exactly anyway.

—Conrad, Pam. **My Daniel.** HarperCollins, 1989.

© 1997 Good Apple

permissions • a list of statements giving permission to use excerpts from other copyrighted works BT26

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

"I'll Be Back," © 1964 Northern Songs Limited; "It's Only Love," © 1965 Northern Songs Limited; "Revolution," © 1968 Northern Songs Limited; "I'm Looking Through You," © 1965 Northern Songs Limited; "Can't Buy Me Love," © 1964 Northern Songs Limited; "Baby's in Black," © 1964 Northern Songs Limited; "In My Life," © 1965 Northern Songs Limited. All songs by John Lennon and Paul McCartney. All Rights Controlled and Administered by MCA MUSIC PUBLISHING, A Division of MCA INC., New York NY 10019. Under license from ATV MUSIC. USED BY PERMISSION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

—Rylant, Cynthia. **But I'll Be Back Again.** Orchard, 1989.

prologue • an introductory or opening passage at the beginning of a story; a passage that tells what happened prior to the story BT28

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

They say Maniac Magee was born in a dump. They say his stomach was a cereal box and his heart a sofa spring.

They say he kept an eight-inch cockroach on a leash and that rats stood guard over him while he slept.

They say if you knew he was coming and you sprinkled salt on the ground and he ran over it, within two or three blocks he would be as slow as everybody else.

They say.

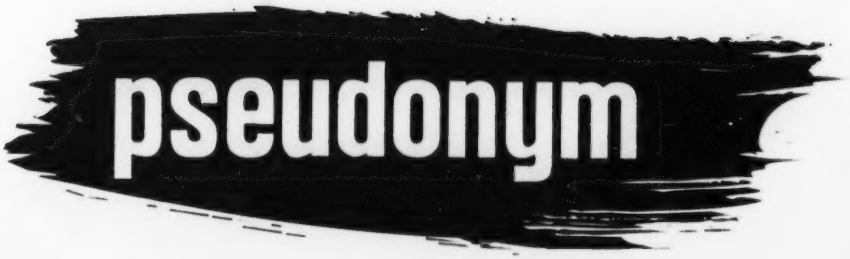
—Spinelli, Jerry. **Maniac Magee.** Little, Brown, 1990.

240

BT30

BT32

BT29



BT31

pseudonym • an assumed name some writers use for publishing purposes; a pen name BT29

Examples

Pseudonym	Given Name
Mark Twain	Samuel Langhorne Clemens
Eve Bunting	Anne Evelyn Bolton
M. E. Kerr, Vin Packer	Marijane Meaker
Laura Lee Hope, Franklin W. Dixon	Edward Stratemeyer
Hadley Irwin	Lee Hadley and Ann Irwin
Dr. Seuss	Theodore Seuss Geisel

publisher • a company that prints and distributes books BT31

Examples

Harcourt Brace

HarperCollins

Houghton Mifflin

Random House

Simon & Schuster

public domain • literary works no longer protected by copyright laws BT30

© 1997 Good Apple

Examples

anonymous works

classics

government publications

pieces published, yet never copyrighted

works 50 years after the copyright owner's death

© 1997 Good Apple

sources • a bibliography of published matter used as research for the book BT32

Example

DOUGLASS'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL WORKS
Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself. Boston: Anti-Slavery Office, 1845. (Available now in several paperback reprints.)

BIOGRAPHIES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Bontemps, Arna. **Free at Last: The Life of Frederick Douglass.** New York: Dodd, Mead, 1971.

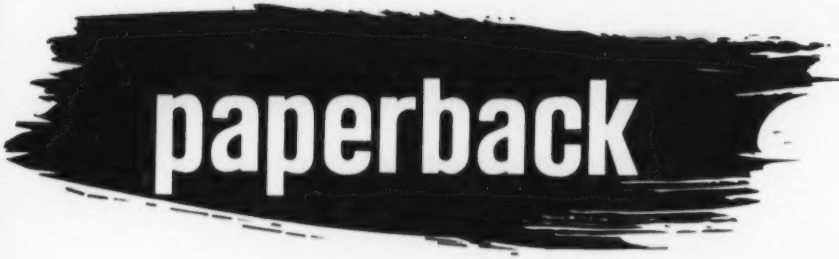
OTHER WRITINGS ON DOUGLASS
Blight, David W. **Frederick Douglass' Civil War: Keeping Faith in Jubilee.** Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989.

—Meltzer, Milton ed. **Frederick Douglass: in His Own Words.** Harcourt Brace, 1995.

© 1997 Good Apple

BT50

BT52



BT49

BT51

hardcover • a book with a rigid binding and cover BT49

© 1997 Good Apple

page • one side of a leaf BT51

© 1997 Good Apple

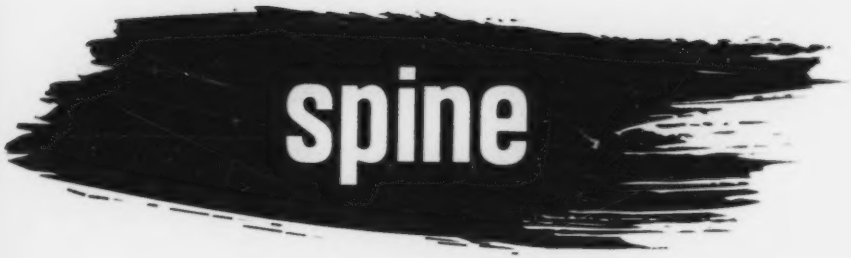
leaf • one sheet of paper, two pages BT50

© 1997 Good Apple

paperback • a book with a soft cover; also called a softcover BT52

© 1997 Good Apple

BT54



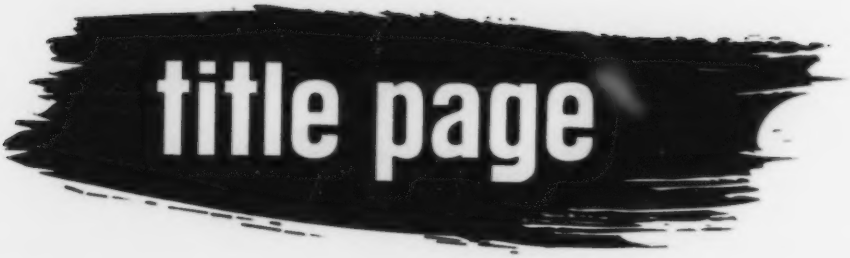
BT56

249

143

BT53

BT55



recto • the front side of a leaf; a right-hand page BT53

© 1997 Good Apple

title page • the page listing the book's title, author, illustrator, publisher, and place of publication BT55

© 1997 Good Apple

spine ▪ the folded and bound edge of a book; backstrip BT54

© 1997 Good Apple

verso ▪ the back side of a leaf; a left-hand page BT56

© 1997 Good Apple

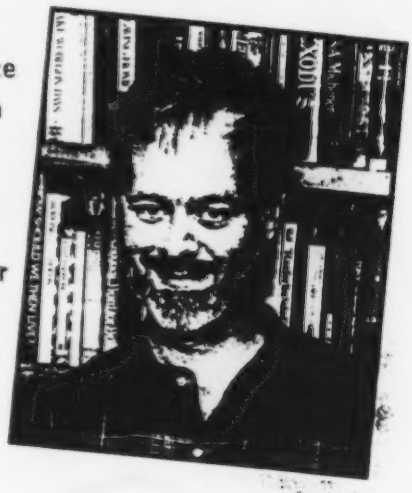
LANGUAGE ARTS LINGO

Glossaries and Flashcards for 200+ Terms

BY R. HOWARD BLOUNT, JR.

Language Arts Lingo will provide you with the tools and resources you need to help your students fall in love with literature. Reproducible glossaries containing over 200 literary, genre, book content, and book construction terms, along with removable flashcards, will make reviewing these language arts essentials easy, enjoyable, and fun. Game suggestions, such as tic-tac-toe and Jeopardy, are included. Help students delve deeply into the world of literature with Language Arts Lingo. For grades 4–8.

About the Author



R. Howard Blount, Jr. has been an elementary and middle-school classroom teacher in Hillsborough County, Florida, since 1980. He earned a B.A. degree in Elementary Education from Southeastern College and an M.Ed. degree in Educational Leadership from the University of South Florida. Mr. Blount also works as an educational consultant, freelance writer, proofreader, and reviewer of children's books. He is the author of The Address Book of Children's Authors and Illustrators, Implementing Literature-Based Instruction and Authentic Assessment, and Art Projects Plus, published by Instructional Fair/T. S. Denison.

GA 1575
ISBN 1-56417-665-7

Good Apple
299 Jefferson Road
P.O. Box 480
Parsippany, NJ 07054-0480

BEST COPY AVAILABLE